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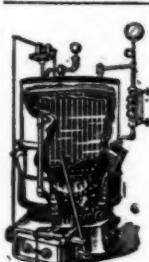
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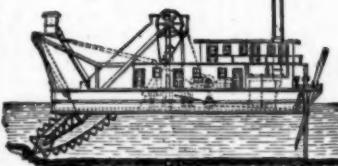
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## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., Nov. 3, 1892.

Publishes tables announcing the competitors who are the winners of the prizes prescribed in pars. 600 and 602, Small Arms Firing Regulations; the winners of the prizes prescribed in pars. 603, 604 and 606, and the names of the marksmen who, having fulfilled the conditions prescribed in par. 605, Small Arms Firing Regulations, are transferred to the class of "distinguished marksmen."

[The tables cover the record of the carbine and revolver teams in the cavalry competitions at Fort Keogh in August last, similar competitions at Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Wingate and at Bellevue, the Army, rifle and carbine teams competitions, and the Army, rifle and carbine competitions of distinguished marksmen for 1892. The results of these competitions and the names of the successful competitors have been given from time to time in the JOURNAL during the current season. The distinguished marksmen transferred to the distinguished class for 1892 are as follows: Capt. J. Pitcher, 1st Cav.; Sergt. C. Karsten, D. 1st Cav.; Sergt. M. Rohrer, K. 1st Cav.; Sergt. G. J. Henry, E. 2d Cav.; Pvt. W. L. Putnam, I. 2d Cav.; Corp. C. Hiatt, F. 3d Cav.; Pvt. P. J. Blake, F. 4th Cav.; Sergt. A. Fureman, K. 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. Swift, 5th Cav.; Sergt. J. M. Andrews, J. 5th Cav.; Trumpeter W. O. Carroll, H. 6th Cav.; 1st Sergt. F. E. Toy, G. 7th Cav.; Pvt. J. L. F. Tharp, G. 8th Cav.; Sergt. J. O'Brien, I. 8th Cav.; Sergt. J. M. Price, K. 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. Gerhardt, 20th Inf.; Corp. J. H. Vanscoote, B. 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf.; Pvt. E. O'Flaherty, B. 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. E. F. Glinder, D. 11th Inf.; 1st Sergt. J. Boyhan, A. 15th Inf.; Corp. R. N. Davidson, G. 16th Inf.; Corp. P. B. Spencer, E. 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Sergt. A. J. Hubbard, D. 23d Inf.; Sergt. W. Wight, E. 23d Inf., and Sergt. W. Wilkes, F. 24th Inf.]

CIRCULAR 13, H. Q. A., Nov. 4, 1892.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. MEDICAL OFFICERS PARTICIPATING IN SMALL-ARMS COMPETITIONS.—Hereafter no officer of the Medical Department will be designated to take part in any department or Army competition until his name shall have been reported to the Adjutant-General for the approval of the Major-General Commanding the Army.—[Decision Maj.-Gen. Comdg. Army, Oct. 8, 1892—39404 A. G. O., 1892.]

II. RECORD OF COURT MARTIAL.—Although, since the passage of the act of Congress of July 27, 1892, "to amend the Articles of War, etc., it is desirable that the record of a court-martial should show that when it sat in closed session the judge advocate withdrew (for which reason forms are given in Circular No. 12, Adjutant-General's Office, 1892), it will not vitiate the proceedings if this is not expressly stated. When the record shows that the court was "closed," the presumption is that it was closed in accordance with the requirements of the law.—[Decision Actg. Sec. War, Oct. 10, 1892—39404 A. G. O., 1892.]

III.—GARRISON FLAGS.—List of stations for which garrison flags are to be issued, under the provisions of paragraph 145 of the Regulations:

Adams, Ft.	Jefferson Bks.
Alcatraz Island,	Keog, Ft.
Angel Island,	Key West Bks.
Assiniboinie, Ft.	Leavenworth, Ft.
Barrancas, Ft.	Logan, Ft.
Bliss, Ft.	Mackinac, Ft.
Brady, Ft.	Madison Bks.
Brown, Ft.	McHenry, Ft.
Canby, Ft.	McPherson, Ft.
Clark, Ft.	Monroe, Ft.
Columbus Bks.	Myer, Ft.
Columbus, Ft.	Niagara, Ft.
Custer, Ft.	Omaha, Ft.
D. A. Russell, Ft.	Porter, Ft.
Davidson Island,	Preble, Ft.
Douglas, Ft.	Presidio of San Francisco,
Hamilton, Ft.	Riley, Ft.
Jackson Bks.	Watertown Arsl.
Frankford Arsl.	Waterloo Ft.
Rock Island Arsl.	Springfield Armory.
Also, all department headquarters and the headquarters of the general recruiting service.—[Decision Actg. Sec. War, Oct. 13, 1892—Addl. I to 38553 A. G. O., 1892.]	Watervliet Arsl.

IV. TRANSFER OF PAY ACCOUNTS.—The notice required by paragraph 1440 of the Regulations must be sent to the chief paymaster of the department, with each transfer of an officer's pay account at the time of the transfer.—[Decision Actg. Sec. War, Oct. 15, 1892—39370 A. G. O., 1892.]

V. REWARD.—Under paragraph 122 of the Regulations the reward for the arrest and delivery to the proper military authority of any soldier who deserted subsequent to Dec. 31, 1883, can not be paid to any one not authorized by law to arrest persons.—[Decision Actg. Sec. War, 38223 A. G. O., 1892.]

VI. TRIAL FOR FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.—In connection with the third section of the act of July 27, 1892, amending the Articles of War, etc., declarinig "fraudulent enlistment and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder a military offence," punishable by court-martial under the 62d Article of War (General Orders, No. 57, Adjutant-General's Office, 1892), the Acting Secretary of War decides that such offenders shall be brought before a general court-martial.—[16347 A. G. O., 1892.]

"A fraudulent enlistment is an enlistment procured by means of a wilful misrepresentation in regard to a qualification or disqualification for enlistment, or by an intentional concealment of a disqualification, which has had the effect of causing the enlistment of a man not qualified to be a soldier, and who but for such false representation or concealment would have been rejected."—[Act. Judge Adv. Gen., Oct. 24, 1892.]

VII. NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' WARRANTS.—The warrants furnished the non commissioned staff of a regiment, signed by the Secretary of War and countersigned by the Adjutant-General, and those furnished the regimental non-commissioned officers, signed by the regimental commander and countersigned by the adjutant, under the provisions of paragraph 223 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 92, Adjutant-General's Office, 1892, shall continue in force so long as the soldier holds the warrants and remain continuously in the service, re-enlisting on the day following discharge; each re-enlistment to be noted on the warrant by the regimental commander.—[General decision—5821 A. G. O., 1892.]

VIII. NEW UNIFORM SACK COAT.—The time fixed in paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 68, Adjutant-General's Office, September 29, 1892, on; or before, which officers are required to provide themselves with a sack coat of the pattern prescribed in that order, is extended to May 1, 1893.—[Decision Actg. Sec. War, 40234 A. G. O., Nov. 4, 1892.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
R. WILLIAMS, Adj't.-General.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Oct. 31, 1892.  
In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 50, 1891, Adjutant-General's Office, the annual lyceum

season for theoretical instruction shall be the six months from Nov. 1 to May 1. Commanding officers will forward, without delay, for information of the Department Commander, the schemes of theoretical instruction, stating subjects selected therefor and far as practicable the number of recitations for each. It is expected not less than one recitation of one hour per week will be had. Reading of professional papers not to be included in the time allotted for recitations.

Reports of instruction had by recitations and of lectures by instructors, and of papers read before the lyceum by officers, will be forwarded to department headquarters by commanding officers for the terms ending Dec. 31 and April 30, respectively.

If the reading of papers on professional subjects by officers shall not be completed by May 1, meetings of the lyceum will be continued until all papers upon professional subjects, assigned to officers as part of the course of instruction, shall have been read—the readings to be completed not later than June 30, when final report thereto will be forwarded.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Ruger:  
THOMAS WARD, Asst. Adj't.-General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for 20 days is granted Col. Judson D. Birmingham, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 107, Nov. 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., Davids Island, N. Y. H., will visit N. Y. City and Governor's Island on public business (S. O. 248, Nov. 3, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will proceed from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., on official business (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Cmny. Sergt. John Powers, Ft. Du Cheene, Utah Ter., will proceed to Ft. Washakie, Wyo., to relieve Cmny. Sergt. Peter Heck, who will be granted a furlough for four months (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Cmny. Sergt. Louis Baumgartner, Ft. Randall, S. D., will proceed to Ft. Pembina, N. D., to relieve Cmny. Sergt. Geo. W. Perkins, who will be granted a furlough for six months (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

## Medical Departments.

1st Lieut. Thomas U. Raymond, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and will return to his proper station at Vancouver Bks. (S. O. 169, Oct. 28, D. Columbia.)

Capt. W. B. Davis, asst. surg., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 113, Nov. 2, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eugene L. Swift, asst. surg. (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Justus M. Brown, surg. (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. S. Polhemus, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 159, Nov. 8, D. East.)

The following changes in the stations of hospital wards are made: Hosp. Steward John L. Henderson, Ft. Marcy, N. M., to Ft. Canby, Wash.; Hosp. Steward Ashford Twigg, Ft. Canby, Wash., to Ft. Marcy, N. M. (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

## Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The journey performed by Major John G. Butler, O. D., from Augusta to Chickamauga, Ga., and return, from Sept. 14 to 17, for the purpose of conferring with the Chickamauga Park Commissioners at the battlefield of Chickamauga, to locate a site for a monument for Bat. M, 4th U. S. Art., is confirmed (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. Crozier, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on public business (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker is extended six months on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry Metcalfe, O. D., is extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Henry B. Dardingerkiller, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and assume charge of the Government property at that post (S. O. Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

## Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will report to the C. O. Fort Meade, S. D., for duty (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqr., C. E. F. H. and K., Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache, B and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. San Carlos, A. T.—Indian troop.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. James M. Andrews, Jr., has been accepted by the President to take effect Nov. 9, 1892 (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqr., C. D. H. and L. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; A. On duty with International Boundary Commission.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted Capt. James N. Allison (S. O. 137, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqr., A. and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; E. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; C and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. Brown, Tex.; I. Ft. Eagle Pass, Tex.; E. Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; L. Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

An officers' lyceum has been established at Camp Pena Colorado and recitations in the authorized cavalry drill regulations are held Tuesday evening of each week. Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers is secretary.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest S. Robins is still further extended one year on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. J. T. Conrad, Ft. Sam Houston, will proceed to Ft. Hancock, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 115, Nov. 7, D. Tex.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqr., A. D. H. and L. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.

F. Boise Bks., Idaho; B. I. and K. Presidio of San Francisco Cal.—Indian troop.

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqr., B. C. E. G. K. and L. Ft. Reno, Okla.; D. and H. Ft. Bill, Okla.; T. A. and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Capt. Francois Michler is appointed A. D. C. to the Major-General commanding the Dept. of Missouri. Capt. Michler will report for duty at Chicago, Ill. G. O. 17, Nov. 1, D. Mo.)

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqr., A. E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and H. Ft. McKinley, Wyo.; D and I. Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Sergt. Frank Durham, Troop B, tried at Fort Washakie on certain allegations as to his conduct while on duty as steward of the Post Exchange, has been acquitted.

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqr., A. C. D. E. G. and I. Ft. Riley, Kas.; K. and R. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F. Ft. Myer, Va.; H and L. Ft. Bill, Okla. T. "Indian trooper.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins (S. O. 107, Nov. 1, D. Mo.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel John M. Bacon.

Hdqr., A. C. D. E. G. and I. Ft. Riley, Kas.; K. and R. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F. Ft. Myer, Va.; H and L. Ft. Bill, Okla. T. "Indian trooper.

Major John M. Bacon, A. I. G., Dept. Platte, will proceed to and make an inspection of Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 101, Nov. 3, D. Platte.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. James M. B. is extended eight days (S. O. 156, Nov. 4, D. East.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. John O'Shea (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqr., A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H. Ft. Fort Logan, Colo.; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler is relieved from further duty with the 8th Cav. and will join his regiment (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqr., A. B. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C. Ft. Aspinwall, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Ft. Bill, Okla. D. Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the War Department, Washington, D. C., vice 1st Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., relieved (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. E. Denney, Troop F, has been mulcted \$10 by sentence of G. C. M. for sundry offences against discipline at camp at Beaver Creek, Mont.

## 11th Cavalry, Colonel L. Langdon.

Hdqr., A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about Nov. 11, is granted Capt. J. W. MacMurray (S. O. 155, Nov. 3, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., will report to Col. Loomis L. Langdon, president of the examining board convened at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for examination by the board as to his fitness for promotion (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

## 12th Cavalry, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdqr., C. G. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgeman is extended 23 days (S. O. 158, Nov. 7, D. East.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. M. Crawford is extended five days (S. O. 160, Nov. 9, D. East.)

## 13th Cavalry, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqr., A. C. E. K. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. San Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect Nov. 9, is granted Capt. John G. Turnbull (S. O. 156, Nov. 4, D. East.)

## 14th Cavalry, Colonel Henry W. Clossen.

Hdqr., A. C. E. G. I. K. L. and M. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; D. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B. Ft. Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect Nov. 9, is granted Capt. Wirt Robinson, to take effect Jan. 1, 1893, has been revoked by the President (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

## 15th Cavalry, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqr., B. D. E. H. K. and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; M. Ft. Mason, Calif.; A and C. Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I. Aleutian Islands, Calif.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

The 5th Artillery, with the limited conditions on the Pacific Coast, has turned out quite a respectable number of gunners this season with excellent averages. Bat. I (Crabb's) leads the way with a battery average, 91.1, and the other batteries are close behind. The gunner making the highest figure of merit was Sergt. Peter S. Metz, of Bat. A, with 98.1.

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel John C. Bates.

Hdqr., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Omaha, Neb.—Indian Company.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Fort Omaha, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 101; Nov. 3, D. Platte.)

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqr., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I. Ft. Sibley, S. D.—Indian company.

The leave granted Capt. John W. Hannay is extended to include Nov. 7 (S. O. 170, Nov. 3, D. Dak.)

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqr., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B. E. G. and I. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Ft. Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Horace Nelde is further extended three months (S. O. Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**  
Hdqr., A, B, C, D, E, F, and I<sup>th</sup>. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Capt. Constant Williams is relieved from recruiting duty at Columbus Bks., Ohio, to take effect Nov. 12, and will then proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 25, Oct. 31, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Charles A. Worden, Acting Engineer Officer, is designated to act as A. A. A. G. of the Dept., in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan (S. O. 100, Nov. 2, D. Plate).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 12, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Constant Williams (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

**9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.**

Hdqr., B, C, D, E, F and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks., A, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

The following appointments, by the Secretary of War, to the non-commissioned staff of the 9th Infantry, dating from Oct. 27, 1892, are announced: 1st Sergt. John McCarthy, Co. F, to be sergeant-major, and Sergt.-Maj. Philip Coffenberg, to be quartermaster sergeant (Orders 101, Nov. 3, 9th Inf.)

1st Lieut. Carl Reichman is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Madison Bks. during the trial of Private Chase, and 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Elliot is detailed as A. of the court for the trial of that case (S. O. 157, Nov. 5, D. East.)

**10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.**

Hdqr., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F and I<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Reno, O. T.—Indian company.

Leave for ten days, taking effect about Nov. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, recruiting officer (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdqr., E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I<sup>th</sup>, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Lieut.-Col. Edward W. Whittemore is assigned to station at Fort Sully, S. D. (S. O. 108, Oct. 31, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months is granted Lieut.-Col. Edward W. Whittemore (S. O. Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdqr., B, E, H and I<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Supply, I. T.; A, C, D, and G, Ft. Sill, Okla.; T; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Leave for month is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, R. Q. M. (S. O. 108, Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox (S. O. 109, Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdqr., B, C, D, E, F and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A and F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Gapt. George T. T. Patterson, recently promoted, will join his company (A) at Fort Townsend, Wash. (S. O. 170, Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Brinkerhoff, in his recent historical sketch of the 15th Infantry, concludes by saying: "On the evening of the 29th day of September, 1890, the regiment appeared in line at Fort Selden, New Mexico, for the last time previous to a long separation of its companies. It assembled again in 1891, joining by detachments from the Dakotas, Alabama and Louisiana, and on the evening of the 29th day of May, once more united in line, at Fort Sheridan. 'The colonel congratulates the regiment,' read the adjutant in publishing the orders at the close of the parade, 'that after twenty-one years it is again united. He is highly gratified at the soldierly appearance and good behavior of the companies recently joining headquarters. This indicates regimental pride and devotion to duty, which must produce good results. The present colonel has served with the 15th Infantry both in peace and in war, and knows there is no more gallant corps in the Service. He is proud of his regiment and feels certain that it will keep up, if not excel, its past record.'"

1st Lieut. James A. Maney, R. Q. M., will rejoin his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 107, Nov. 1, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague is relieved from further duty with the Army competitions at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 108, Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward S. Chapin (S. O. 109, Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague (S. O. 109, Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and report as a witness, to the J. A. of the G. C. M. now in session at that post (S. O. 101, Nov. 3, D. Plate.)

1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, recruiting officer, Knoxville, Tenn., will proceed to Greenville, Tenn., and establish a temporary branch rendezvous at that place (S. O. 250, Nov. 5, Rec. Ser.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee will report to Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

**18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

**19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and D, Ft. Mackinac, L. Mich.

The leave granted Capt. Charles A. Vernou is extended five days (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqr., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboin, Mont. C, and I<sup>th</sup>, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

Leave for 15 days, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Camp Poplar River, Mont. (S. O. 169, Nov. 2, D. Dak.)

**21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.**

Hdqr., A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F and G, Fort Sidney, Neb.; I<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

**Capt. Willis Wittich, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, O., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Dayton, O., Nov. 8, 14, 19 and 25 (S. O. 250, Nov. 5, Rec. Ser.)**

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Fort Pembina, N. D.—Indian company.

The rendezvous at Phoenix Block, Altoona, Pa., will be discontinued on Oct. 15, and Capt. Wm. H. Kell will transfer the recruiting party, records and public property to 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., recruiting officer, Toledo, Ohio (S. O. 245, Oct. 31, Rec. Ser.)

Upon the closing of the rendezvous at Altoona, Pa., Capt. Wm. H. Kell will proceed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and assume charge of the rendezvous, 74 Monroe street, in that city (S. O. 245, Oct. 31, Rec. Ser.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.**

Hdqr., A, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

The San Antonio Express says: "On Friday last the infantry companies from Fort Sam Houston encamped at Ganahl under command of Col. Coppinger, had their first sham battle. Strange as it may seem, one company completely outwitted the six others. The company which covered itself with glory in this engagement was Co. F, commanded by 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols."

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdqr., D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

**25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.**

Hdqr., F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

1st Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, recruiting officer, Grand Rapids, Mich., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 9, 16 and 23 (S. O. 248, Nov. 3, Rec. Ser.)

Sergt. John T. Moore, Co. C, for absenting himself from his guard at Fort Buford without authority, has been 'reduced to the rank of a private soldier.'

(For Late Army Orders see Page 191.)

**Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., Nov. 5, 1892.**

APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant.

Henry R. Stiles, of Conn., Nov. 4, 1892, vice Adair, promoted.

Henry M. Hallock, of New Jersey, Nov. 4, 1892, vice Shively, whose appointment was cancelled.

George J. Newgarden, of Pa., Nov. 4, 1892, vice Biart, retired from active service.

Peter F. Straub, of Iowa, Nov. 4, 1892, vice Brown, promoted.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Anderson, 18th Inf., resigned Oct. 31, 1892.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

1st Lieut. DeRooy C. Cabeli, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., and 1st Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond and 2d Lieut. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., are detailed as members of said court (S. O. 168, Oct. 31, D. Mo.)

1st Lieuts. Homer W. Wheeler and Eben Swift, 8th Cav., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T., vice Capt. Wm. P. Hall and 2d Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 8th Cav., relieved (S. O. 107, Nov. 1, D. Mo.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 8, Detail: Major Samuel M. Whitside, Captains Charles C. DeRudio, Ernest A. Garlinghouse, and John C. Gresham, 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Nicholson, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, Frank Tompkins, George W. Cole and Wm. G. Fuz Gerald, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Nickle, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 108, Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 7, Detail: Capt. Cyrus A. Earner, 8th Inf., and Frank West, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Ashton B. Heyl, asst. surg., and Hugh J. Gallagher, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Gorge McK. Williamson, 8th Cav.; Edwin T. Cole, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 109, Nov. 2, D. Plate.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 10, Detail: Major Wm. Simclar, Capt. John C. Scantling and Asher C. Taylor, 2d Lieuts. LeRoy S. Lyon and Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 108, Nov. 3, D. Mo.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 10, Detail: Major Wm. H. Haskell, Capt. Abner H. Merrill and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Lieuts. Henry M. Andrews, Adam Stake and Wm. C. Rafferty, 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 156, Nov. 4, D. Mo.)

Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., relieved (S. O. 108, Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

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ARMY BOARDS.

At the request of Capt. Charles R. Burnett, R. Q. M., a Board of Officers is appointed to consist of Col. R. P. Hughes, I. G.; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., will meet at Governor's Island to decide whether, or not, certain egg coal, delivered by Mr. S. G. French, contractor, is receivable according to the conditions of the contract (S. O. 156, Nov. 3, D. East.)

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EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail: Col. John K. Miser, 10th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and Guy V. Henry, 7th Cav.; Major Jos. K. Corson, surg.; Capt. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., and 2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art., recorder (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

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MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave on surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Christopher L. Hon, 4th Class, until June 15, 1893 (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.). Leave on surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Elmer R. Thomas, 4th Class, until June 15, 1893 (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

THE following officers are designated to witness inspect and report upon the instruction of the troops in the Dept. of Missouri for the drill season

of the current year: Ft. Brady, Mich., Capt. John G. Leaf, 11th Inf.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., Lt. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., Inf. Arm.; Maj. Camillo G. Carr, 8th Cav., Cav. Arm. Ft. Mackinac, Mich., Maj. Edwin M. Coates, 19th Inf., Ft. Reno, O. T. Robt. L. Bullard, 10th Inf., Inf. Arm. Ft. Riley Kas., Col. James W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., Cav. Arm.; Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., Light Art. Arm. Ft. Sheridan, Ills., Col. Robt. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., Inf. Arm.; Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., Light Art. Arm.; Chas. A. Varnum, 7th Cav., Cav. Arm. Ft. Sill, O. T., Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., Cav. Arm.; Maj. Aaron S. Daggett, 13th Inf., Inf. Arm. Ft. Supply, I. T., Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Cav. Arm.; Capt. Wm. Aurnau, 13th Inf., Inf. Arm. Ft. Wayne, Mich., Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook**

A despatch received Nov. 8 at Gen. McCook's headquarters, Los Angeles, from Maj. T. McGregor, 2d U. S. Cav., Fort Bowie, states that Lieut. W. H. Bean had a skirmish with Kid's band of Apaches in the Chiricahua Mountains Nov. 6 and captured their horses, but had in turn to fortify himself and men. Reinforcements were forwarded to him from Fort Bowie.

**Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.**

A San Antonio despatch says: "Col. Hernandez, the Mexican Army officer who, by the decision of the High Military Court of Mexico, is to be shot for alleged treason in not capturing Tatarino Garza when opportunity offered, is well known among the U. S. troops at Texas posts. The general opinion in Texas military circles is that the condemned officer is not guilty of treason, and that he made every possible effort to effect the capture of Garza."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE event of the season so far was the wedding of Lieut. Krayenbuhl, 33 Artillery, to Miss Craigie, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Craigie, 12th Inf. It took place in the Post Chapel at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, Nov. 2.

The chapel was very prettily decorated with asparagus, autumn leaves and chrysanthemums, the arrangements for these having been made by Mrs. Elliman, Mrs. Jamar and Mrs. Andrus. All of the officers and ladies of the post were invited and very nearly all of them must have been present, for the chapel was filled. Capt. Craigie's company was also present and filled eight or ten seats on one side.

The wedding party entered to the march from Lohenfirth; first came the ushers two by two, Lieuts. Clark, Symmonds, Martin, Fitzgerald, Ryan and Meyer. Then the two little flower girls, Jane Swigert and Margaret Wilson, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Clara Swigert and Miss Grimes; then the maid of honor, Miss Egbert, and last the bride and her father.

The groom and his best man, Mr. Wallace Craigie, had entered from the vestry. As the bride approached the altar he stepped forward and met her.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas in accordance with the Episcopal ritual. The bridal party left the church by the other aisle than that by which they entered.

Then followed the reception at the house, where Lieut. and Mrs. Krayenbuhl, 12th Inf., were the hearty congratulations of all. They left at 10 o'clock for Omaha, being given the usual send-off of rice and old shoes. There were many handsome and useful wedding presents, which will go a long way towards beautifying their first home at Ft. Riley. After a three weeks' wedding tour Lieut. and Mrs. Krayenbuhl will return here for Thanksgiving.

The Kansas City Times says:

Gen. Brooke has suspended the shipping of stores from Ft. DuChesne until further orders. Packing of effects will go on, however, looking to its evacuation on the day mentioned.

There seems to be considerable friction between the War and Interior Departments in regard to the abandonment of this post. The people living in that vicinity have appealed to Washington for its continuance and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

Miss Ward of Chester, Pa., for some time the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman, has returned home.

Lieut. Gordon, 12th Infantry, has been confined to his room for several days with fever, and is now in the Post Hospital.

A visit from Col. and Mrs. Swaine, 23d Infantry, to their son, Lieut. Swaine, 23d Infantry, is expected some time this winter.

The 12th Infantry Band Orchestra played at the reception given by Capt. and Mrs. Craigie to Lieut. and Mrs. Krayenbuhl. Several Scotch selections were rendered for Capt. Craigie's benefit.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. HARBOR.

NOVEMBER 7.

We have been favored with fine weather during the past week, and are making good use of it. Artillery drill and mechanical maneuvers is the principal occupation of the enlisted men at present. Muster being now over we are on the lookout for the paymaster. The Engineer Dept. has commenced work at this post on a small scale.

Sergt. John L. e. Batt. I, 1st Art., has been appointed color sergeant vice Mantolo, discharged.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in regard to misrepresentations about the canteen. Granted that some changes might be made on the present system, on the other hand it should be remembered that fortunes used to be made on the frontier particularly, and always to advantage of private, to say nothing of political interests. It is something indeed to divert all this to the benefit of the Army from the pockets of eager speculators or waiters upon official benevolence.

The bugle calls for the month are as follows: Ravelle, 6:30 A. M.; water and tables, 7:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; fatigue, 7:25 to 11:45 A. M. and 1 to 3:30 P. M.; drill, 9:00 to 10:55 A. M. and 1:30 to 2:30 P. M.; dress parade every evening at sunset. The new double set of officers quarters next the hospital is nearly completed. The next thing required at this post is a guard house and a bake shop. The scattered way in which this post has been built shows very poor work for its founders. There is too much work, too much police altogether for the size of the command.

FAIR PLAY.

THE new United States cruisers *Detroit* and *Montgomery*, now under construction, will, it is expected, be ready for the preliminary trials within the next 60 days. The two ships are at present at the yards of the builders, the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT H. F. MOFFAT, U. S. N., retired, lives at Skaneateles, N. Y.

COMMANDER JOHN SCHOULER, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

PAY DIRECTOR RUFUS PARKS, U. S. N., with Mrs. Parks, is at 1,602 K street, Washington, D. C. for the winter.

We learn that Pay Inspector Stevenson was detached from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., at his own request.

MR. S. S. LEWIS, who died Oct. 17 at Peabody, Kas., was brother of Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. N., of Mare Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT PERCY W. THOMPSON, U. S. R. M., contributes to the *Baltimorean*, some capital "Yarns by an old Whaler."

THE NEW magazine rifle of Lieut. White, of the U. S. Marine Corps, will soon be in a condition for trial by the Army Small Arms Board.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., resides in Avon, Conn., and is in the enjoyment of better health than for some years past.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Asst. Engr. Solon Arnold, U. S. N., and Miss Ida Campbell, daughter of ex-Senator Campbell, of Vallejo, Cal., is announced.

THE "Gunboat Commission" of Chief Engr. G. W. Baird, U. S. N. of the *Dolphin*, was made out early this week and forwarded to Charleston, S. C.

We are glad to learn that Albert Dillingham, the son of Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., is now rapidly convalescing from his recent attack of typhoid fever.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. E. IMPEY and Lieuts. (Jr. Gr.) T. M. Brumby and E. E. Wright, U. S. N., have successfully passed their examinations for promotion.

The friends of Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger will be pained to learn that he has been compelled to undergo another surgical operation, which has confined him to his home for some days past.

WEST POINT is excited by the report that the superintendent of the Naval Academy has expressed the intention of sending twenty-three cadets to West Point on Nov. 26 in foot ball suits, any way.

LIEUTENANT W. F. LOW, U. S. N., remains in command of the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer *Eagle*, and his address during the winter will be in care of J. Bliss and Co., 328 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

THE FRIENDS of Lieut. G. A. Merriam, U. S. N., will be glad to learn of his continued good health. He is taking great interest in football this season, and lives in hopes of seeing the Naval Academy recover its prestige.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. W. W. FAY, of the Naval Academy, have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter to Lieut. Charles Augustus Doyen, U. S. Marine Corps. The ceremony will take place Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 16.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER AND MRS. RICHARDSON CLOVER, of the Naval Hydrographic Office, will occupy a suite at the Shoreham during the winter, while the finishing touches are being put on their new house in New Hampshire avenue.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HERSCHEL MAIN, U. S. N., reported for examination Thursday, Oct. 10th, and if successful, of which there is no doubt, will be the first Chief Engineer commissioned with the relative rank of Lieutenant, and also the first Engineer graduate to attain the grade of Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. M. BENNETT, U. S. N., was before the Naval Medical Board at the Navy Department during the week for the physical examination preliminary to the professional one and, having been found sound in wind, limb and liver, he will begin his examination for promotion at Philadelphia on the 15th.

CMDR. J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., was in Washington last week, and while at the Navy Department perfected his plans for detachment from command of the United States Training Ship *Monongahela* on the 15th. Mrs. Sands, with two of her children, has returned from a long sojourn abroad and will probably spend the winter at the Capital.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. STURDY, U. S. N., took leave of the Navy Department last Saturday and reported on board the *Michigan* on October 10th, for duty as executive. Inasmuch as it is probable that the *Michigan* will remain at Buffalo until spring, Lieut.-Comdr. Sturdy has made arrangements for his family to reside in that city during the winter.

THE venerable and well-known Register of the Navy Department, William Plume Moran, returned recently from leave, which was passed mostly at Norfolk, Va. Register Moran had not visited this, his birthplace, since 1854 and was naturally "taken aback" by the changes during the last 38 years. During his visit to the Navy-yard Mr. Moran was given a "Norfolk lunch" by Commo. Weaver, Commandant of the Yard and afterwards enjoyed a trip up the Elizabeth River in the Commodore's steam barge.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. A., is at Hyattsville, Md.

LIEUTENANT E. L. LOVERIDGE, 11th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN JOS. GARRARD, 9th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival in Lexington, Ky., on regimental recruiting service.

MAJOR T. H. HANDBURY, U. S. Engineers, accompanied by his family, has left Portland for a trip to the East.

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Simpson, have left Chicago for San Francisco, and will make an extended tour.

CHAPLAIN J. WOART, U. S. A., is wintering at Martinez, Cal.

CAPTAIN C. B. HINTON, 18th U. S. Inf., visited in Worcester, Mass., this week.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Grand Avenue Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

QUARTERMASTER W. L. BUCK, 13th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort Supply this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MUIR, 2d U. S. Infantry, left Omaha, Nebraska, this week to spend the winter on leave.

GENERAL C. L. KILBURN, U. S. A., is located at present at the Windsor Hotel, Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

LIEUTENANT W. H. CHATFIELD, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave from St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting at Brownsville, Tex.

CAPTAIN GEORGE RUHLEN, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected in St. Louis this week on a short visit.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., who is abroad, has for his address, care U. S. Consul, Geneva, Switzerland.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, to spend a few weeks on leave.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, JR., 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, visited friends at Fort Logan, Col., this week.

CAPTAIN J. F. GUILFOYLE, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort Robinson, is spending a few weeks on leave, for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN J. R. RICHARDS, JR., 4th U. S. Cav., was expected in Danville, Ill., the latter part of this week, on a short visit.

CAPTAIN T. G. TOWNSEND, 6th U. S. Infantry, left Newport Barracks, Ky., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN J. W. HANNAY, 3d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Art., was expected at Windsor Locks, Ct., this week, on regimental recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT G. C. SAFFARANS, 6th U. S. Inf., is migrating between Portsmouth and fronton, O., on regimental recruiting service.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington, and is on duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

LIEUTENANT A. G. HAMMOND, 8th U. S. Cav., of Fort Meade, will spend a portion of the winter abroad for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR C. H. HOYT, U. S. A., and family are to spend a portion of the winter in Italy. Maj. Hoyt's last address is Palazzo Dario, Venice.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week for his home, to be absent about a month.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 7th U. S. Cav., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth recently on his way to St. Paul to spend a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. B. SHATTUCK, 25th U. S. Inf., was expected at Fort Buford, N. D., this week for duty with Scott's Company of that regiment.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, is visiting his son, Lieut. Bingham, 9th Cav., at Fort Robinson, Neb.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR GRANT left Washington for Minneapolis Nov. 5, and Secretary of War Elkins, being absent, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., assumed temporarily the Secretary's duties.

CAPTAIN J. M. BELL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, on a short leave from Ft. Myer, Va., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the United Service Club.

CAPTAIN W. H. KELL, 22d U. S. Infantry, is closing up his recruiting affairs at Altoona, Pa., and will go in a few days to Grand Rapids, Mich., for recruiting duty.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. WALKER and Lieuts. E. F. Taggart and G. A. Detomedy, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, were visitors at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week on Board duty.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Maj.-Gen. Howard's staff, who recently sailed for abroad, will spend a portion of his leave visiting relatives in Dublin, Ireland.

LIEUTENANT P. E. TRAUB, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Myer for some time past, was expected to arrive this week at West Point for a tour of duty at the Military Academy.

MAJOR WARD, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Vancouver Barracks, is expecting orders for an Eastern station shortly. He has been fortunate in securing an appointment for his son at West Point.

GENERAL ALEXANDER J. PERRY, U. S. A., is closing up his official business as Depot Quartermaster in New York City, preparatory to his passing from the active to the retired list on Dec. 4 next.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. S. SUMNER, 8th U. S. Cav., is at present in Washington, D. C., and visited at Fort Myer, Va., this week. His brother, Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, has been visiting in New York.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 16th U. S. Infantry, recently a visitor to New York City, will spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health, which has suffered somewhat from hard service in Oklahoma.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has detailed as his third Aide-de-Camp Capt. Francis Michler, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who will consequently change station from Ft. Reno to Chicago. Capt. Michler is an experienced and able officer of over twenty-two years' service.

MAJOR JOHN VAN R. HOFF, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, visited in Washington, D. C., this week.

CAPTAIN C. A. DEMPSEY, 2d U. S. Infantry, will leave Omaha next week to spend the winter on leave.

MAJOR A. H. BAINBRIDGE, 10th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, goes to Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

MAJOR C. C. C. CARR, 8th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Carr are visiting relatives at 447 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

CHAPLAIN CHAS. W. FREELAND, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Thursday of this week from a short leave.

MAJOR J. W. MAC MURRAY, U. S. A., leaves Staten Island the latter part of this week to spend a month on leave.

LIEUTENANT SLADEN, 14th Infantry, has opened a recruiting office in Portland, Ore., where he is meeting with great success.

CAPTAIN PATTERSON, 14th Infantry, reached Vancouver Barracks this week with his company (A, 14th Inf.) from Ft. Townsend.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCUALEY, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., has returned to Portland, Ore., from a trip to Napavine, Washington.

The *Omaha Bee* says: "Major and Mrs. Worth entertained a number of friends at dinner Friday evening last to meet Col. J. C. Bates."

MAJOR T. C. TUPPER, 6th U. S. Cav., lately at Cleveland, O., will spend the winter on leave, and seek recuperation at Hot Springs, Ark.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marie Keefe, daughter of the late Joseph Keefe, U. S. A., to Mr. John T. Nugent, of Boise City.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. PHILLIPS, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., on Saturday last and has taken charge of medical matters at that post.

CAPTAIN JOHN PITMAN, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Minnesota commandery to the Pennsylvania commandery of the Loyal Legion.

MAJOR W. E. CREAMY, Paymaster, U. S. A., recently ordered from Texas to his home to await retirement, will take up his residence at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CAPTAIN HORACE NEIDE, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting for some time at 3222 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has had his leave extended three months.

LIEUTENANT E. S. ROBINS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been seriously ill at Lake Placid, N. Y., for some time past, but is now improving, has had his leave extended one year.

MRS. WARREN, widow of Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., and Miss Warren were recently assaulted at Newport, R. I., by an unknown man. The suspected assailant has been arrested.

CAPTAIN A. S. POLHEMUS, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, was expected to leave Old Point Comfort, Va., the latter part of this week for Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., for temporary duty there.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. W. WHITTEMORE, 12th U. S. Inf., transfers under his recent promotion from San Diego Barracks, Cal., to Fort Sully, South Dakota. He will spend the winter on leave.

COLONEL W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., is still on the Pacific Coast as member of the Board of Engineer Officers which met recently in San Francisco to report upon certain obstructions in the Columbia River.

GENERAL MERRITT and the other members of the board to select a site for the new Army Post at Helena will meet there on the 20th inst. and will be given an enthusiastic reception by many citizens interested in the new post.

WHEN Lieut. Schwatka explored the Yukon River Dr. Geo. B. Wilson, A. A. Surgeon, accompanied the party. He has since resigned and located in Portland, Ore., where he has acquired an extremely lucrative practice.

The engagement is announced of Sir Philip Henry Brian Grey-Egerton to Miss May Cuyler, a daughter of the late Major James Wayne Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and granddaughter of the late General John M. Cuyler, Surgeon, U. S. A.

GENERAL COMPON, of the Oregon National Guard, and the other officers of the State Militia are so greatly pleased with the efficiency of Major James Jackson, 2d Cavalry, that they will apply to have his services continued for another year.

THE family of the late Col. Trotter, 14th Infantry, have decided to remain at Vancouver Barracks until the eldest son, who is a student in the Medical Department of the Portland University, has finished his education, after which they will leave for the East.

The *Cour d'Alene Miner* accuses W. H. Frazer, a Democratic nominee for Representative from Shoshone Co., Idaho, with lowering the Stars and Stripes at half mast when the U. S. troops, commanded by Col. Page, arrived at Fort Mullen from Fort Keogh July 15.

LIEUTENANT GEO. N. CHASE, U. S. A., retired, has been in Denver, Colo., for some time past attending to business connected with the Chase-Kirchner elevated railroad system. It is expected that a short line will soon be constructed between New York and Philadelphia, and possibly extended to Washington.

The Old Dominion Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a recent meeting, passed appropriate resolutions of regret at the death of Mrs. Harrison, who was Regent General of the society. The ladies have decided to work during the coming winter to raise funds for furnishing the "Lee House" for the Virginia Historical Society.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRESHAM is visiting her brother, Charles C. Gilbert, Jr., at 46 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR J. M. BROWN, Surgeon, U. S. A., now at Fort Meade, will shortly come East to spend the winter on leave.

MISS HALLIE YOUNG, of Louisville, Ky., until recently a visitor at Fort Riley, Kas., is now in St. Paul, Minn., at the Albion.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th U. S. Cav., bids good-bye to friends at Fort McKinney, and goes to his home to await retirement.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, assistant to Commodore Ramsay, was in New York during the past week on a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately on recruiting service, was expected to report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., this week.

LIEUTENANT MEDOREM CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. F. MCGLACHLIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has left Ft. Canby, Washington, for the East to spend November, December and January on leave.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Army, and party, travelling in Europe for some time past, were expected to start for home this week.

COLONEL AND MRS. M. I. LUDINGTON are visiting some old friends in San Francisco, after a visit to Helena, Mont., and Portland, Ore. While at Portland they visited Vancouver Barracks, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

COLONEL D. W. BENHAM, U. S. A., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Dept. of the Platte, in his recent annual report, calls attention to the exceptional work done by Co. I, 8th Inf., Capt. P. H. Ray's company of Indians. The company has six sharpshooters and sixteen marksmen. In general figure of merit, says Col. Benham, this Indian company leads more than one-half of all the companies in the Dept. of the Platte.

A SAN ANTONIO despatch says: Col. J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General, has received a letter from M. M. Brown, business partner of Postmaster General John Wanamaker, stating that he is coming to San Antonio with the intention of organizing a large party of military officers and frontier sportsmen into a bear hunting expedition. The hunting party will make an extended trip through Western Texas and Northern Mexico in search of big game.

GENERAL MARCUS J. WRIGHT, of the Bureau of Confederate Archives of the War Department of the United States, is, says a Richmond despatch, engaged in preparing from official sources a roster of the general officers of the Confederate Army, with their commands. Gen. Wright is in position to verify every statement that he undertakes to make, and we doubt not that his work will approach very nearly indeed to the line of absolute accuracy.

At the closing sessions in Baltimore last week of the National Academy of Sciences, Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., read an interesting paper on "Some Effects of Magnetism on Chemical Action." The sessions were held at the Johns Hopkins University, at which Lieut. Squier is a student and holds a fellowship in physics for 1891-92. Lieut. Squier is a progressive young officer and has managed, while on duty with his battery, to find time to further his scientific predilections.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty at Springfield, Ill., evidently intends to make himself comfortable in that city, as we notice in the Illinois State Register the following advertisement:

Wanted.—To rent by a family of two, a house on the south side having not less than ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. Apply after Nov. 1 to Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., No. 27 Franklin Building, Springfield, Ill.

BLOOD TELLS; so does training. The well-known Breckinridge family of Kentucky, representatives of which have been in public life for many years, are most of them Presbyterians. The other day Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge met a stranger on the street, who after looking at him for a moment, said: "What is the chief end of man?" In an instant the General replied: "Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever." The two men shook hands warmly and then the stranger said: "I knew you were a Presbyterian, for I can tell one as far as I can see him."—Boston Congregationalist.

A RALEIGH (N. C.) paper says: Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been for several months past on duty in North Carolina, has left to join his regiment at Ft. Buford. A native of the Old North State, Lieut. Shipp is held in the highest esteem by the officers and members of the Guard and our citizens generally for his fine military qualities as well as for his many other sterling traits of character. During his stay in Raleigh and wherever he has gone on his visits of inspection he has made a host of warm and enduring friendships. His departure is universally regretted, and we voice the feelings of the community in saying the heartiest and most cordial welcome always awaits his return to our midst.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Langdon gave a musical at their quarters at Fort Hamilton on the evening of Nov. 9, in aid of the building fund of St. John's Church at Fort Hamilton, a pretty Episcopal Church near the line of the officers' quarters. The church was originally built by Army officers stationed at Fort Hamilton and succeeding garrisons have always taken a great interest in its welfare. The programme rendered on the present occasion was an excellent one, and was participated in by Messieurs Hunter, Bailey, Plympton, Winslow, and Powell, and the Messrs. Pyle, Best, Coe, Bailey, and Piper. We are glad to learn that the efforts of Col. and Mrs. Langdon and their assistants were well repaid, as the occasion was not only a social, but decidedly a financial success.

CAPTAIN E. R. MORRIS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week, and has assumed charge of the Medical Dept. at that post.

By careful thrift Private Sets in the Middle (Calabash), Troop L, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has saved enough to purchase his discharge, and is by this time, or will be in a few days, a civil Indian.

LIEUTENANT FRANK TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cav., of Fort Riley, will come to New York in December, and about the holidays his marriage to Miss Barr, daughter of Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., will take place at Governor's Island.

THE many friends of Major James P. Kimball, surgeon, Fort Clark, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill and confined to his bed. To meet the emergency Capt. Wm. B. Davis, assistant surgeon, has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Clark. It is hoped that Major Kimball's illness may be of short duration and that he may speedily recover.—*S. A. Express.*

THE marriage of Miss Caroline Louise Craigie, only daughter of Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Maurice Gaston Krayebuhu, 2d U. S. Artillery, at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 2, was a brilliant affair, which we briefly outlined last week. The chancel was handsomely decorated. Miss Egbert, of Fort D. A. Russell, was maid of honor, and Mr. Wallace Craigie, brother of the bride, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Grimes and Swigert, and the ushers were Lieuts. Martin, Clark, Meyer, Ryan, Simmons and Fitzgerald. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas, of Topeka, assisted by Chaplain Tully, U. S. A. Mrs. Babcock, wife of Major Babcock, presided at the organ. A reception followed at the quarters of Capt. Craigie. The presents were numerous and elegant, and a present that was received with especial pleasure was a solid silver tea set from the members of Co. G, 12th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Craigie, the gift being a voluntary tribute of affection from the men to the loved daughter of their popular captain. After the reception the married couple left on a short bridal tour, and will soon be at home at Fort Riley, Kas.

#### CONCERNING THE NEW BLOUSE.

An infantry captain writes:

"The objections urged against the contemplated garment are:

1. "That it does away with the buttons, the soldierly and distinguishing feature of the arm."

2. "That the herring bone braid has already been tried and abandoned because of the trouble that it gave to keep it in decent condition. So far as I can collect no officer objects to the standing collar, the fact that the belt is to be worn under the blouse, or the contemplated collar design, all the opposition being directed against the flap in front, plain button, and the braid. The shoulder strap should contain the letters for all line officers—U. S. in old English—the rank to be designated upon either end as at present. The object of this letter is a plea for a plain and at the same time rich blouse; to have a standing collar and to be open at the sides as at present ordered; the edges to be simply bound with braid; the number of the regiment to be placed upon the collar; the button to be retained to show the arm, and the letters U. S. to be embroidered upon the centre of the present shoulder strap. I do not think the blouse will be imitated by any—other than the National Guard—and I take it that they have won the right to wear it, if they choose to do so. It will not be either sinuous or an imitation of a band fatigue costume. If the front of the garment must be profuse with decorations for goodness sake substitute black cord frogs for the herring bone braid, but all officers I think prefer the present button."

A cavalry captain writes:

"I am pleased to see the stand you have taken against the new blouse, as it is entirely out of place on a cavalryman. I do not believe that we could possibly keep our blouses free from horsey smells if worn at stables, and two or three weeks' drill in this dusty place will use up a blouse of the new pattern, if made of ordinary materials."

An artillery officer writes:

"I, for one, am heartily in favor of it. The majority of objections are based on its greater cost. If officers are in service simply for the living they make out of it, and object to any regulation which cut down their income, their patriotism and pride is not of a high order. Our old blouse is copied by every cheap uniformed organization in the country. We can only prevent this by wearing a garment expensive enough to shut the cheap imitations out. I have no income but my pay, but I am willing to go right down in my pocket and take what little I have to buy a uniform which will enable me to appear with credit as an officer of the United States, and I think the new blouse enables one to accomplish this object."

In view of the fact that the National Guard are affected by the Regulations governing the Army, "Adjutant, M. V. M.," asks:

"Why may not the Army and the National Guard adopt the proposed braided blouse and an equally handsome cap in place of the undesirable dress uniform now worn, and retain for drill and service use the plain blouse and present cap?" He says: "To us of the State troops the change would be most welcome, and from conversations I have had with officers of the Army I believe it would please them as well."

"Doughboy" says:

"I can see nothing in the new blouse to recommend it. It is not handsome from any point of view, and certainly is not practical, the slit sides being its one redeeming point. The classes referred to in the circular asking for a change are not to be seen at our frontier posts and even in the East, and for my part I would much prefer to be mistaken for any of the honest individuals referred to, rather than a member of a cheap village band, who usually wears just such a gaudy coat as the one in question, so as to counterbalance by gorgeous appearance for his lack of musical ability. Any one who has done field service can readily imagine the condition of this much beaded blouse after a few days of marching on dusty roads and sleeping in it with one blanket for covering. Only millionaires have brand new Hatfield blouses made especially for field service. A man saves his old clothes for rough work and an old new style blouse with the cross braiding removed would present a most remarkably neat appearance, somewhat suggestive of a faded out zebra. Our present blouse was evolved during four years of the greatest war of history, and is endeared to us all, not only by sentiment, but also for utility, and when the two are thus combined it seems unnecessary to seek further."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, Oct. 29, 1893.

The exercises ended this morning with a lecture on Torpedo Warfare, by Comdr. Jewell, commanding the Torpedo Station. The subject was somewhat limited, as the lecturer stated, to what the

future would bring forth, as the little experience of the past was not of very great value. The submarine gun on board the *Destroyer* was described in the course of the lecture, and its efficiency portrayed by views thrown on a screen, showing the tracks of the gun projectiles made in the trials at New York Navy-yard. The week was almost entirely taken up by the consideration of torpedoes, the only other subject being a paper on signals of Ensign Niblack, read by Lt. Chambers; a discussion of the strategic importance of the Pacific Islands, by Comdr. Stockton, and a final lecture of the series, on disease, by Surg. Siegfried.

Lieut. McLean explained the Whitehead torpedo, having the advantage in placing before his hearers a torpedo loaned by the manufacturers in this country, E. W. Bliss and Co. By this means the important parts of the weapon were fully illustrated and their workings understood.

Lieut. Drake, a member of the Torpedo Board, and one who has had charge of the inspection of the Howell torpedo, gave a lecture on that implement, assisting his remarks with views thrown by a lantern on a screen. Some of these were of the torpedo in flight between the gun and the water, showing the angle of descent. These were from photographs taken of the *Stiletto* during the recent trials by the Hotchkiss company, who are the manufacturers.

Capt. Mahan, the president, in a few remarks to the officers previous to their departure, dwelt on the necessity of the War College to the Service as being alone in its availability to give instruction on subjects pertaining to the naval officer's profession.

#### A SUGGESTION FOR ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The impression seems to prevail among those who are said to be in position to know, that legislation favorable to the reorganization of the infantry and the artillery is not probable during the coming session of the Congress. The improbable, however, sometimes occurs, and occasionally surprises overtake us. But none of these things, it is confidently asserted, are in store for either the infantry or the artillery in the near future.

It is suggested that none of the proposed measures for the reorganization of these two arms of the Service are acceptable to the Army through its representatives at the Capital, nor to the House Committee on Military Affairs. The first, it is said, favors expansion, the latter sets the limit within present numbers and expenditures. And there you are!

With the hope of harmonizing these conflicting elements, it is suggested that a compromise might be effected something like the following in its provisions: Give the artillery seven regiments. Give the infantry three battalions with a major for each. Unman as many battalions as there are regiments in each arm, and authorize the President to consolidate the remainder so that each regiment shall have one, two or three battalions, alternately. Only the regiments with three battalions should have bands. Regiments with one battalion should dispense with regimental quartermaster.

If you like this scheme give it your vote. Let us have something in view. If the plan here proposed don't suit you, propose something else. The gods help those who help themselves.

If the officers of infantry and artillery will unite in favor of any single, well defined plan and stick to it persistently, early success may be hoped for. We don't vote, it is true, and thereby lose a valuable leverage, but it might be well to keep the fact well to the front that we have many friends and relatives who do vote.

UNION.

#### DETACHMENT OF COMDR. JAMES H. SANDS.

The detachment of Comdr. James H. Sands from the command of the training ship *Monongahela*, is deeply regretted by the officers and crew of that vessel. It has never been the good fortune of the writer to be shipmate with a commanding officer so assiduous in looking after the welfare and comfort of his crew, or who contributed more, by his many acts of kindness, towards making his ship so agreeable and homelike as Comdr. Sands.

Although a strict disciplinarian, Comdr. Sands, in all cases, tempered justice with mercy. Reports by officers of trifling infractions of rules and regulations by the crew were generally dismissed with a caution to the offender not to let it occur again, and in the few cases where Courts-martial became necessary for the trial and punishment of grave offenses, the punishments inflicted were looked upon by everyone on board, but the offenders, as being richly deserved.

Comdr. Sands is a lover and promoter of athletic sports and exercises, and the *Monongahela*, for the 19 months he commanded her, was a veritable gymnasium. The excellent physical development of the trained apprentices transferred by the commander to the sea-going vessels on the return to the States of the *Monongahela* from her recent cruise, will bear witness to the efficacy of the health and manly exercises through which apprentices were put.

The methods introduced by Comdr. Sands for the training and education of the apprentices in the intricacies of seamanship and gunnery were altogether different from those in practice on the other ships of the training squadron, and the proficiency of the *Monongahela*'s apprentices in these two branches, as evidenced by the quarterly reports to the Navy Department, has made Comdr. Sands the proud recipient of many letters of congratulation and flattering commendation from high naval officials.

Comdr. T. A. Lyons will succeed Comdr. Sands as commanding officer of the *Monongahela* on Nov. 15, after which, it is rumored, the *Monongahela* will winter in Southern Europe, returning in time to participate in the grand naval review to be held in New York Harbor next winter.

E. C. C.

A SYNDICATE has repurchased the historic *Fondrant*, recently sold out by the British Navy for £5,000. It is intended to present her to the nation, and it is proposed that the vessel, fitted with masts and rigging as she was in Nelson's time, shall be placed in the Thames as a specimen of the old Navy and as a museum of Nelson relics.

## [LAUNCH OF THE CINCINNATI]

The U. S. cruiser *Cincinnati* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2:13 p. m., Nov. 10, Miss Mary Mosby, of Cincinnati, Ohio, christening the vessel with a bottle of Ohio wine as she slid down the ways. It was a rainy and very disagreeable day, but despite this some 3,000 spectators were present at the launch. Naval Constr. Fernald was in charge. Among those present were Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Asst. Secretary J. R. Soley, Commo. Erben, Capt. T. F. Kane, Chief Constr. T. D. Wilson, Naval Constr. W. L. Minton, Admiral D. L. Braine, Mayor Boddy, Capt. H. D. Borup, U. S. A., H. S. Woodruff, ex-Gov. Green, Miss Winnie Davis, Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Capt. Wilson, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Hanford, Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, Lieut. F. Wilson, Lieut.-Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, Paymr. H. T. Harris, Surg. C. U. Gravatt, Major C. L. Huntington, Comdr. Elmer S. Nicholson, and Med. Dir. D. Bloodgood.

## THE CINCINNATI DESCRIBED.

The *Cincinnati* is a twin screw steel cruiser of 3,183 tons displacement, with heavy protective deck, great speed and heavy batteries of rapid-fire guns.

The principal features are length on load line, 300 feet; breadth extreme, 42 feet; mean draught, 18 feet; displacement, 3,183 tons; tons per inch, 20; indicated horse-power, 10,000; speed in knots, 19.

The rudder is of a balance type and is made to form a continuation of the lines of the ship aft. This type is much in favor abroad at present.

It was first employed by John Ericsson for steamers in England in 1834 and it was used on the Stevens Battery begun in 1845, but never finished. Ericsson used it on his monitors. When Sir E. Reed, Chief Constructor of the British Navy, applied it to H. M. S. *Bellerophon* in 1863 and was accused of copying it without credit, he said in reply: "So far have I been from copying the balance rudder unacknowledged that the fact of it having been largely used by Mr. Ericsson in his monitors, with success, was my strongest reason for pressing for permission to apply it to the *Bellerophon*, and has throughout been my strongest justification for using it. I have always said, and always wish it to be said, that the general adoption of the balance rudder by Mr. Ericsson was a very scientific and bold affair, and that I doubt if my own boldness in the matter (in applying it for the first time in our Navy to a ship of more than 4,000 tons) would have been approved or allowed to take effect if I had not had Mr. Ericsson's confident and successful example to appeal to." Thus it appears that the balance rudder was first used for naval purposes in the United States.

The protective deck of the *Cincinnati* slopes at the sides in two slopes of 22 degrees and 30 degrees. It is first covered with plating 1-2 inches thick and a 2-inch plate is worked on this on the slopes amidships reduced to 1½ at the ends and a 1-2-in. plate is worked on the horizontal part, making the deck's total thickness 2½ inches on slopes amidships, 2 inches on slopes at ends and 1 inch on the flat. A coffer-dam is worked along in wake of the water line next the outside plating in the coal-bunker on the slopes of the protective deck. This will be filled with cellulose.

**Machinery.**—The engines are triple-expansion, vertical, inverted and direct acting, with a high pressure cylinder 32", and an intermediate 53", and two low pressure cylinders 57" in diameter, the common stroke being 33 inches. The collective horse power of propelling air pump and circulating engines is 10,000 at 184 revolutions per minute. The condensers have each 7,000 feet of cooling surface. There is a double, vertical, single acting air-pump worked by a vertical, compound engine for each engine. The circulating pumps are centrifugal, one for each condenser worked independently. There are four double-ended boilers and two single-ended boilers to be used as auxiliaries placed in four watertight compartments.

Two of the main boilers are 12 feet 4 inches in diameter and 20 feet 3½ inches long; the other two main boilers are 14 feet 6½ inches in diameter and 20 feet 3½ inches long. The two auxiliary boilers are 11 feet 2 inches in diameter by 9 feet ¾ inches long. The working pressure is 160 pounds. The total heating surface is 19,382 square feet and the grate surface 597 square feet. The forced draught system consists of a blower discharging into a main duct under the fireroom floor, from which a branch duct is led to the ashpit of each furnace, means being taken for closing the ashpits when under forced draught and to prevent the leaking of gases out of the furnace doors.

**Oil Supply.**—The bunker capacity is 555 tons; the normal supply is 350 tons.

**Armament.**—The main battery consists of one 6 inch and ten 5 inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles on centre pivot mounts, protected by thick steel shields worked as part of the hull or made fast to the carriages. The 6 inch gun is mounted on the forecastle. Two 5 inch guns are placed on the poop, two under the poop in sponsons, two under the forecastle in sponsons and the other four, two on a side, in sponsons. The secondary battery consists of eight 6 pdrs., four 1 pds., and two Gatling guns.

There are four torpedo tubes with openings about 4 feet above the water, worked from the berth deck, fixed tubes forward and aft, and the other two, which are training tubes, are placed at the sides on the forward berth deck. The tubes are of the Whitehead and the Howell patterns, using gunpowder impulse, a device much superior to the hydraulic or pneumatic telescopic rammer style sometimes used.

**Rig.**—The rig is that of a two masted schooner spreading 7,210 square feet of sail. The foremast has a barbette gallery for machine guns just below the top. The boats are all stowed inboard, out of the line of the fire of the guns, on skid beams.

**Quarters for Officers and Crew.**—Directly aft under the poop is placed the captain's cabin (after), furnished with settees and transoms and well lighted by gun ports and side lights. Forward of this is the captain's cabin proper, a large, well lighted and well ventilated room. Forward on each side, opening into a wide passage or country, are the captain's cabin, bathroom, pantry and office, six wardroom staterooms and executive officer's office, a navigator's office and an armory, while on the port side is the wardroom mess or dining room.

On the berth deck, aft, is a room for the cabin stores. Forward of this, on one side a ward room lavatory with four marble basins and two bath rooms, and four water closets. Forward of these are the 10 ward room staterooms opening into a passage; forward of this passage and separated from it by a watertight bulkhead, is a large mess room extending on the starboard side for junior officers' quarters and pantry with transoms and sofas. Forward of the mess room is the torpedo room. On the other side are the ward room pantry, two warrant officer's state rooms, a warrant officers' mess room and pantry. In the torpedo room are built lockers for the ward room and junior officers' sea cloths and also an engin-ers' log room.

The forward berth deck, with the exception of the paymaster's office, dispensary, and prison, is given up to the crew. There are also roomy quarters for the men under

the forecastle. Here are also located the galley, the crew's closets, the distilled water machine and refrigerating room for carrying meats, etc.

**Lighting, Ventilating and Drainage.**—In addition to the lights furnished by numerous hatches, ports and side lights, there is an installation of electric lights, the plant consisting of two engines and two dynamos, so arranged that either dynamo can be connected with any or all of the incandescent or arc light circuits. The dynamos produce, with 400 revolutions per minute, a constant electro-motive force of 50 volts measured at the poles, the dynamos each to have a capacity of 200 amperes. As many lamps and outlets for portables, including those for running lights and signal purposes are furnished as are necessary for the proper illumination of the vessel, arranged in sections with the conductor for each section leading from a switch board in the dynamo room. Three search light projectors of the Mangan type are provided.

An exhaust system of ventilation is provided, worked by powerful blowers, and pipes are led down from the upper deck for supplying fresh air. Special pipes lead the gases of the coal bunkers into the chimneys. A most complete system of drainage is provided, by which the total power of the steam and circulating pumps can be concentrated on any main or intermediate compartment. In addition to the steam pumping system there are a number of hand pumps, which have independent suction leading to the compartments of the double bottom. These pumps deliver overboard or into the fire main, and can be used for flooding the compartments or flushing the drain pipes. A fire main extends along the berth deck with stand pipes to the gun deck, poop deck and the forecastle. The steam and hand pumps are connected with this main. There are salt water pumps for supplying the officers, closets, galley, etc., and fresh water pumps to deliver to the galley and for the daily supply of tanks, etc.

The amount appropriated for this vessel was \$1,100,000.

This vessel has been constructed at the Navy Yard, New York, owing to the fact that the bids of private firms exceeded the allowance made by Congress.

## LAUNCH OF THE OLYMPIA.

The U. S. Protected Cruiser No. 6, or as she is now christened *Olympia*, was successfully launched from the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1892, at 11:25 a. m. Miss Bella Dickie, daughter of Major Dickie, of the Iron Works, christened the vessel. A large concourse of people were present, including many civic and military guests.

The following are the principal dimensions and characteristics of the new ship: Length on water line, 340 feet; beam, molded, 53 feet; normal mean draught, 31½ ft.; displacement, 5,870 tons; estimated indicated horse power, 13,500, guaranteed speed on trial, 20 knots; maximum coal capacity, 1,300 tons; steaming radius at 10 knots speed, 13,000 miles. The vessel has three complete decks, including the protective deck and a large superstructure amidships, which is cut away forward and aft, and ends at the eight inch gun barbettes. In rig the *Olympia* has two masts, with a lighting top and electric light top on each. She is provided with sufficient fore-and-aft sail to steady her in a sea way. Her freeboard is 18 feet forward, and 17 feet aft.

The main battery consists of four eight inch high powered breech loading rifles, and ten five inch high powered breech loading rifles. The secondary battery is made up of fourteen six pounder and six one pounder rapid fire guns, four Gatlings, and six Howell torpedo tubes.

The machinery of the *Olympia* is the design of Commodore George W. Melville, U. S. N. The *Olympia* has twin screws, driven by two vertical, inverted, direct acting, triple expansion, three cylinder engines. The engines are arranged abreast of each other in two water tight compartments. There are four double ended and two single ended horizontal return fire tube boilers placed in the centre line in four water tight compartments. The working pressure is 160 pounds, the total grate surface of the furnaces 824 square feet, and the total heating surface 28,300 square feet.

The hull protection of the vessel is afforded by a complete protective deck. A water excluding belt, 2 feet 9 inches thick, is worked above the protective deck, completely surrounding the ship. It extends to a height of four feet above the water line. The space immediately above the protective deck is closely subdivided and much of it is covered with coal.

The *Olympia* is fitted as a flagship, and in addition to the quarters for an Admiral and Captain there are state rooms for sixteen ward room officers, berths for twelve junior officers, and rooms for two warrant officers. The crew complement is 466.

## FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Nov. 3.

As part of the Sherman troops are still "in the field," the post is yet in a state of quietude.

This waiting and waiting for some to come or some to go is not conducive to inaugurating amusements.

The social inactivity is increased by sickness in the garrison.

Lt. Hall has been ill with typhoid fever and though now rapidly recovering is not equal to "evenings out."

The two youngest sons of Capt. Bubb have scarlet fever, and this not only confines Mrs. Bubb to the sick room, but "quarantines" her daughter, who is one of the three young ladies at the Post.

Capt. Bubb and Lieut. Switzer are still at Gem Mine, Capt. Seton and Lieuts. Hollis and Helmick are at Wallace and Burke, leaving three families disinclined to enter into any great degree of merry making.

By the time all the boys come marching home there may be something to relate that can be called "news" of Sherman.

S. K. F.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The San Antonio Express says:

A lyceum has been established at Ft. Bliss. Recitations will be held on Mondays and Thursdays of each week for one hour, when the subject of minor tactics is to be taken up. During the season the line officers will read the following professional papers: Capt. E. B. Pratt, on target practice; Lieut. J. E. Normoye, on practice marches; Lieut. A. Allen Dyer, on retreats, and Lieut. H. N. Royden, on the Nicaragua Canal. The latter is secretary of the lyceum.

The Express says:

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., has again been called to San Antonio to attend the Federal and State courts as a witness in the cases of violation of neutrality laws and the murder of the late Corp. Charles H. Edstrom, trooper C. 3d Cav. Mrs. Bourke with children arrived from a visit to Omaha, Neb., where Mrs. Bourke's parents reside. She will remain until Capt. Bourke is discharged from further attendance before the courts and then return with him to Fort Ringgold.

## THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy  
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. ATL. Station.—A. E. Adm. John G. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns. Comdr. A. S. Barker. At New York Navy-yard.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. Sailed Nov. 7 from Colon for Key West.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higgins. At New York Yard.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. John F. McGlenney. Arrived at St. Thomas Oct. 31. Sailed Nov. 6 for New York. Will probably come North. Mail care Commandant, New York Navy-yard.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. At Trinidad at last accounts. Probably now en route for Ciudad, Bolivia.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Sicard, comdg. At New York Navy-yard.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser. Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. Returned to New York from Charleston, S. C. Nov. 8.

S. ATL. Sta'n.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafigua Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey, at Spezia, where she will be docked.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Genoa, Oct. 28. Will convoy caravels to this coast.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Calif. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. Cruising in Bering Sea. Was at Unalaska at last accounts. Will remain in Bering Sea until December.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Rich. At Honolulu, Nov. 5 ordered to Samoa. Commander W. H. Whiting will relieve Comdr. Rich of the command of the *Alliance*, and sailed from San Francisco to Honolulu for this purpose Oct. 14.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 19, and will be made temporary flagship of the Pacific Station, and after repairs will probably sail for Honolulu to relieve Boston. A Board of Survey has reported that \$13,000 will be required to put her in good condition.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander H. E. Nichols. Arrived at San Francisco from Bering Sea, Oct. 15. Comdr. E. Longnecker ordered to command on Nov. 21.

THETIS, temporary flagship, 3d rate, 3 machine guns. Comdr. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal., at last accounts to receive repairs.

Special Service Squadron—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

Mail matter for this special squadron, which is to visit South Pacific ports, should be addressed care Consul or Panama until Oct. 30.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. Arrived at San Jose Oct. 31, and left for Panama Nov. 6. Arrived Nov. 11.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wilts. At Honolulu.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Picking. Arrived at San Jose Oct. 31, and left for Panama Nov. 6. Arrived Nov. 11.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Arrived at San Jose Oct. 31, and left for Panama Nov. 6. Arrived Nov. 11.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 31 for Panama to join special service squadron. Arrived at Acapulco Nov. 8, and sailed for Callao Nov. 11.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. D. B. Harmony.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At Yokohama Oct. 1.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki, Oct. 6.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 4 guns. At Chukiang Oct. 1.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. C. V. Gridley. Sailed Oct. 1 from Yokohama for Chefoo, Chefoo, and Shanghai.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 1. Under orders to be sold. Ordered stricken from Navy list Oct. 11.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Mackenzie. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 1.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. At Navy-yard, N. Y. To leave in a few days for her winter cruise in the West Indies.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunee. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

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**MONONGAHELA**, Commander T. A. Lyons, at Newport, R. I., preparatory to winter's cruise in West Indies.

**On Special Service.****AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.**

**CUSHING**, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, in Sag Harbor, N. Y., practicing torpedo firing.

**DOLPHIN**, 3d rate, despatch boat, 3 guns. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg. Left Charleston, S. C., for New York Nov. 8, where she now is.

**FERN**, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Philadelphia, Pa.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. Arrived at Erie, Pa., Nov. 2. Will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., where new boilers will be put in.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

**CONSTELLATION**, 10 guns, (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Left Norfolk, Va., Oct. 6, for Europe, to visit Havre, Fr., and Genoa, Italy, for the purpose of transporting certain works of art intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 1, and sailed same day for Naples.

**VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.**

The U. S. S. *Alliance*, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to Samoa. Her orders went by mail steamer from San Francisco on Nov. 11. She will sail immediately after their receipt. There have been no recent advices from Samoa, but as the condition of affairs were somewhat unsettled when the last tidings were received about a month ago it is deemed advisable that a man-of-war should visit this port to see how affairs are progressing. The *Boston* will be kept at Honolulu indefinitely.

REFERRING to Chief Engineer Harry Webster's trial data of U. S. vessels, Mr. R. Mansel in a letter to the *Engineer* says: "The agreement between the data values and formulae is nigh perfect. Only, in the cases of the *Philadelphia* and *Vesuvius* are there sensible differences; indicating for these vessels, instead of the (V-10), of the formula for Class II., we have, in *Philadelphia*, (V-9.66), and in *Vesuvius* (V-10.). With this alteration, the agreement, as with the remainder, is nigh perfect. The formulae would then, for these vessels, give 8,539 and 3,708, against the data values 8,533 and 3,713 indicated horses, respectively."

If all the firms who have applied to the Navy Department for copies of plans and specifications of the new battleship and armored cruiser submit bids for their construction the competition will be much greater than with any previous vessels of the new Navy. The list comprises not only all the firms now engaged upon Naval vessels, but several other large firms which have not hitherto undertaken Government contracts. It includes the Cramp Ship Building Works, Philadelphia; The Union Iron Works, San Francisco; the Bath Iron Works, Maine; Neale and Levy, Philadelphia; the Quintard Iron Works, New York; the Newport News Ship Building Co., Newport News, Va.; S. L. Moore and Co., Elizabethport, N. J., and the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY convened at the Navy-yard, New York, to inquire into the condition of the double-bottom compartments of the U.S.S. *Atlanta*, find that the manhole plates of all the compartments under both engine and fire room were left off both day and night at the request of the Construction Department of the Yard, during extensive repairs in engines and boilers, and repairs to the drainage system of the double bottom, and as these open manhole plates were in close proximity to the furnace doors, and over 100 men being engaged in this work, it was almost impossible to carry on any systematic course of cleaning and keeping the dirt out of the double bottom compartments, which were before in good condition. The condition of the pipes leading from the hand pumps to the double bottom compartments was found to be bad, owing to the fact that these compartments were freed by steam pumps and the hand pumps were not used for this purpose, and by non-use had been allowed to deteriorate. The Court further finds that Circular Order No. 77, of August 20, 1890, relative to the care and preservation of double bottoms of steel ships, has been carried out as far as practicable, and that the double bottom compartments have been kept in as good condition as circumstances of service have permitted, and that no further proceedings should be had in the matter. The finding and opinion of the Court have been approved by the Department.

A DESPATCH to the New York *Times*, dated San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6, says: "The refusal of Commander Henry L. Johnson, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Mohican*, to go to the assistance of the mail steamer in distress off the coast of Alaska, has resulted in the arraignment of that officer before the Secretary of the Navy by the citizens of Sitka, Alaska. The delivery of the charges, for such they virtually amount to, was intrusted by the Sitka people to Special Agent Tingue of the Treasury Department, who left Sitka for Washington during the month of October. The citizens of Sitka are highly indignant at what they allege to be unjustifiable conduct on the part of the *Mohican*'s Captain, and in a forcible way ask for an investigation of that gentleman." It appears that the officials and business men of Sitka joined in a petition asking Capt. Johnson to make the cruise. In his reply he is said to have written that the *Mohican* "was unsuitable for the mission proposed," and that he was under orders to leave for the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, before the time could elapse that would be necessary to look half way over the *Elise*'s route. Comdr. Johnson is also reported to have termed the petition an "impudent document." The *Mohican* sailed for San Francisco the day fol-

lowing the receipt of the petition. Lieut. Comdr. Washburn Maynard endeavored to get the U. S. S. *Pinta* in order for the cruise, but on Oct. 13, just as the *Pinta* had managed to get up steam, a little steamer, the *Salmo*, came into port having on board the crew of the missing vessel.

An examination into the methods pursued by Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles in the employment and discharge of workmen in the Norfolk Navy-Yard has resulted in his complete exoneration of the charges made by Congressman Boudin and other politicians of Virginia that he selected none but Republicans for discharge. Paymaster Allen, acting under special instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, made the investigation. The testimony taken by him showed that while the majority of the men discharged by Naval Constructor Bowles were Republicans their services were dispensed with solely because of incompetency; also that the Department civil service rules have been fully lived up to in the Norfolk Yard, and that politics have in no way figured in the employment or discharge of workmen by Mr. Bowles.

**NAVY GAZETTE.****Ordered.**

Nov. 4.—Commander Robley D. Evans, to duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board on the 30th inst.

Lieut.-Commander J. H. Dayton, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Bancroft*.

Nov. 7.—Commander Edwin Longnecker, to command the *Ranger*, Nov. 21.

Lieut.-Commander H. S. Richards, as assistant equipment officer, Navy-yard, New York.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 30.

Acting Carpenter Edwin P. Kirk, to duty in the Construction and Repair Department, Navy-yard, New York.

Nov. 8.—Acting Gunner Henry A. Ellers, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Acting Carpenter Wm. Macdonald, to temporary duty at Cramp and Sons' shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 11.—Lieutenants F. J. Drake and T. C. Mo-Leau, to hold themselves in readiness for orders to sea.

Lieutenant Robert T. Jasper, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Machias*.

Lieutenant T. W. Ryan, to take charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 17.

Lieutenant A. P. Osborn, as assistant inspector of ordnance, Providence, R. I., Dec. 1 next.

**Detached.**

Nov. 4.—Commander George W. Coffin, from duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Nov. 30, and granted leave of absence for one year from that date.

Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. J. Baxter, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Wm. Cramp and Sons' shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn.

Nov. 5.—Lieutenant H. C. Poundstone, from duty on the Coast Survey, Dec. 1, and ordered to duty in connection with the Naval Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Nov. 7.—Commander Henry E. Nichols, from command of the *Ranger*, Nov. 21, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 11.—Gunner G. L. Albro, from the Wabash Nov. 17 and ordered to duty in charge of the naval magazine, Dover, N. J.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, from the naval magazine, Trenton, N. J., and granted one month's leave.

**Leave Extended.**

Lieutenant C. A. Stone, one year from March 17 next.

**Appointment.**

Henry A. Ellers, an acting gunner in the Navy.

**U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 28, 1892.

Charges of brown prismatic powder shall not be fired without projectiles. Whenever it becomes necessary to use blank charges in great guns, Commanding Officers of vessels will cause requisitions to be made for charges of black powder. In all cases of blank firing the guns shall be sponged after each round.

JAMES R. SOLEY,  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**NAVAL ACADEMY.**

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 9, 1892.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the *Bancroft* about Jan. 1.

Miss Isabelle McCoy gave a delightful little company Saturday night. Among those present were: Misses Beck, Bobb, Brewer, Fay, Reeder, Handy, the Misses Duval and Miss Mollie Milligan, Cadets Jones, Hinds, McClean, Gilpin, Washington, Robert, Sturdevant, Lyon, McKethan, McNeely, Cushman and Marshall, Messrs. Fenton, Duval and Sonington.

The Misses Hopkins, of Worcester, Mass., are visiting Lt. and Mrs. Bartlett.

Lieut. Galloway, of the *Montanomoh*, is spending the week with his family in Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. Evans were in Annapolis during the past week, visiting their son, a member of the 4th Class.

Miss Kathryn Sampson, daughter of Capt. Sampson, ex-superintendent of the Naval Academy, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Harris.

Lieut. Comdr. Reeder has returned from a Western trip and resumed charge of the ships and boats at the Academy.

The game Saturday with the Rutgers team resulted 48 to 12, in favor of the Navy team.

The following are the committees of the officers' and naval cadets' hops for the social season at the Naval Academy, which begins Thanksgiving Eve: Officers' Committee—Pay Director James Fulton, Lieuts. J. M. Hawley and Edward Lloyd, Jr.; Ensigns F. J. Haeseler and G. R. Evans and Passed Asst. Surg. W. R. Du Bois; Cadets' Committee—First Class—William K. Giese, Illinois; Orton P. Jackson, Pennsylvania; Richard S. Douglass, Georgia; Chester Weiss, Pa.; Wilfrid Van N. Powelson, New York. Second Class—Henry T. Baker, Ohio; John T. Tompkins, Louisiana; Emory Winship, Georgia. Third Class—Casius B. Barnes, Oklahoma; Stanley P. Dennett, Maine.

**WORK OF THE REVENUE MARINE.**

The report of Capt. L. G. Shepard, U. S. Revenue Marine, chief of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, shows that for the past fiscal year the vessels of the Revenue Marine cruised as an aggregate 355,612 miles, and that during the same period officers of the Revenue Marine boarded and examined 37,521 merchant vessels, of which 1,233 were found violating the law and were fined \$363,173.00.

Eighty-four vessels found in distress were assisted, their cargoes and the value of the vessels amounting to \$24,177.745. Assistance was rendered to 570 distressed persons, and 50 persons in all were picked out of the water and saved from drowning.

The record of duty performed by officers of the Service shows a fair increase over that of past years, notwithstanding the disabled condition of some of the vessels requiring extensive repairs or replacement by new vessels. In the matter of new vessels the report says:

"A number of new vessels are urgently needed for the proper maintenance of the Service, viz., two on the Pacific Coast, two on the great lakes, and one on the New England Coast, to replace the *Gullfinch*, wrecked on Jan. 6 last near Gloucester, Mass., during a blinding snowstorm. The necessary withdrawal of the steamers *Rush* and *Cormorant* from the California and Oregon Coasts for duty in Alaska waters during the summer has left those districts without patrol and caused serious embarrassment to the customs service."

"We are told that having all the Government forces in Alaskan waters under one command has worked satisfactorily, and the duties have been efficiently performed."

In a brief resume of the work of the revenue vessels the report says:

"From March 10 to May 15 the revenue steamer *Cormorant*, Capt. C. L. Hooper commanding, was engaged in making a special cruise from San Francisco to Alaska and the North Pacific Ocean in the interest of the Department of State for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the life and habits of the fur seal. This cruise covered a distance of 5,552 miles. To Aug. 31, inclusive, this vessel has cruised 10,652 miles on patrol duty in Bering Sea."

"The revenue steamer *Rush*, Capt. W. C. Coulson commanding, was assigned to duty with the Bering Sea fleet and sailed from San Francisco April 27.

"During the cruise the surgeon of the *Rush* rendered surgical or medical aid to natives in 14 cases at the different villages visited, and to 21 seamen on board of merchant and whaling vessels that were out of reach of other medical attendance. On this cruise the *Rush* sailed and steamed 13,219 miles.

"The revenue steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding, sailed from San Francisco April 23 on her annual cruise to the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. To Sept. 30 the *Bear* had cruised more than 10,000 miles in Alaskan waters, and with the U. S. S. *Adams* will remain as a guard in the vicinity of the seal island until Dec. 1 next."

With reference to the retention of Capt. George Le Roy Brown, 4th U. S. Infantry, Acting Indian Agent, at Pine Ridge, Mr. Herbert Walsh writes as follows to the *Philadelphia Press*:

"Capt. Brown has proved himself a model agent, and if other appointees of a similar kind endowed with equal character and ability, could be obtained for the various Indian agencies, the work of civilization would be advanced at as rapid a pace as could be desired. I have just returned from an extended journey of nearly six weeks duration through various Indian reservations in South Dakota and elsewhere. I spent six weeks travelling through the Pine Ridge reserve, and had, therefore, an excellent opportunity to form an estimate of the value of Capt. Brown's work. A spirit of hopefulness and willingness to work was on all sides visible, which if steadily maintained by the retention of the present agent at his post will bring the fruit of settled industry and final self-support on the part of these Indians that for every reason is to be most earnestly desired. Unlike some agents, Capt. Brown does not content himself simply with office work, leaving the work of civilization among the Indians in the distant and scattered camps to look after itself, but by frequent and extended visits he keeps himself in touch with the people, making them feel the fire and enthusiasm of his own high purposes, keeping the evil doors from mischief by the knowledge that he is informed if they concoct trouble, and stimulating every good enterprise by the encouragement of his sympathy and presence. While I do not think there is any immediate danger of trouble at Pine Ridge, it is certainly well to hold in mind that there are many Indians there who would gladly make it if occasion offered. They feel, shrewdly and justly enough, that the settlement of former troubles came in such a form as to be rather victory for them than for the Government; and as no punishment was inflicted upon those most responsible for the disturbances the possibility of trying the game over again is not wholly out of their minds. To permit the removal of a military officer who has proved his fitness and his power to control, as Capt. Brown has done, would not only be a very serious blow to the advancement of Indian civilization, but it would likewise be running a very unnecessary risk of future trouble. What the and all Indians need most to feel is that the Government has determined upon a steady and not a vacillating policy, and that it will no longer permit the wanton removal from the office of Indian agent men who have proved by results competency to fill it."

**LATE ARMY ORDERS.**

The following officers are ordered for torpedo instruction at Willets Point: 2d Lieutenants S. S. Jordan, E. F. McGillicuddy, Jr., 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Keech, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Willis Ulrine, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. M. Whiting, 2d Inf.

Lieuts. D. D. Mitchell and A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., are ordered to exchange companies.

Capt. Orin D. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., is relieved from inspection duty at Midvale Steel Co., and ordered to Watervliet arsenal.

1st Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., is appointed J. A. of the court ordered at Fort Custer, vice Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav., relieved.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, adjt., 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Leave for month is granted Capt. Alexander B. McGowan, 12th Inf., Fort Sully, S. D.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lt. James T. Dean, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Nov. 9. Detail: Capts. Geo. W. H. Stouch, Joseph Hale, Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf.; 1st Lts. Wm. C. Buttler, Frank B. McCoy, 2d Lt. Jas. T. Dean, Wm. C. Neary, Paul A. Wolf, Wm. H. Morford, 3d Inf.; 1st Lt. Omar Bundy, 3d Inf., J. A.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 14, 1892. Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Lester M. O'Brien, Chas. H. Greene, Thos. Sharp, James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Julian M. Cabell, asst. surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf.; 1st Lt. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.; 2d Lts. Lucius L. Durfee, Henry G. Lyon, Jos. L. Donovan, Benjamin F. Hardaway, Wm. D. Davis, 17th Inf.; 1st Lt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 102, D. P.)

The leave of 1st Lt. Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 102, D. P.)

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COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th U. S. Infantry, in a recent report of the operation of the troops under his command while engaged in suppressing the riots in the Coeur d'Alene mining districts, says: "I take great pleasure in reporting for the information of superior authority that the conduct of the troops under my command has been in the highest degree honorable to them and creditable to the Army. Not an instance of criminal or improper conduct towards citizens or each other has been committed. It would be impossible to find any body of men in any class of society who could have conducted themselves with more propriety than the soldiers of this large command have done in this region during and since the riots. These remarks apply equally to all officers and men of the 4th, 14th, 22d and 25th Regts of Infantry, as well as to the troops of the Idaho National Guard. While no fighting was required, the spirit displayed by all these troops showed plainly that they were fully equal to any emergency, and would have defended the honor of the flag in a contest with insurgents and rioters with as much courage as if they had been a foreign foe."

Busy times may be expected around the War and Navy Departments, now that the elections are over and the respective heads are at their desks. With

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ON Tuesday last there was once more witnessed the ever impressive spectacle of ten millions of free men, representing a nation of more than sixty millions, gathering at the several centres of population throughout our vast territory to declare their preferences for the man who shall rule over them for the succeeding four years, and to determine the policy that shall control his administration of the Government. The result is recorded in the announcement that Grover Cleveland is the choice of the electors of twenty-four out of forty-four States, and that, so far as can now be determined without official returns from all the States, he will receive 276 or more of the 444 votes in the electoral College. Fortunately for Mr. Cleveland and for the Democratic party, and equally fortunate for the country, the result is accompanied by such an unmistakable declaration of the popular will that not even the most heated partisan can challenge the record. The desire on the part of the country for a change of rulers and a change of policy is beyond doubt. Besides electing their candidates for President and Vice-President, the Democrats have secured a majority of over eighty in the next House, and their victory is accompanied by changes in State Governments that promise to give them a majority in the Senate, and thus ensure their complete control of the Federal Government for the first time since the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Thus we escape the division of responsibility between two parties which has occurred of late years, to the disadvantage of the country, and at times to the special disadvantage of the Army and the Navy.

One of the speakers during the recent political canvass declared that a party retains control by virtue of its possession of a certain percentage of advantage, however small it might be, over its opponents in the matter of common sense. It remains for the Democratic party to show that this advantage is with them. Platforms, policies and theories of administration count for little; it is to the actual test of practical administration that they must be brought sooner or later. That they may prove equal to this test every well-wisher to his country will honestly desire.

Whatever critics and pessimists may say to the contrary, the record of national progress during the past thirty years is a remarkable one. The popular will has been recorded in changes that have made us practically a new nation, or rather for the first time in a true sense a nation, instead of a federation of more or less inharmonious States. It is for the Democratic party to receive the banner which now floats so high aloft, and whose motto is "Excelsior," and to carry it still higher to the front. In so doing they will win the applause of a great people and secure permanent success because they will deserve success.

Grover Cleveland, who on the 4th of next March assumes for the second time the office of President of the United States, is no stranger to the Army and Navy or to the country. Alone of all men in our history he has thrice received the honor of a nomination to the Presidency, and he will enter for a second time upon the discharge of this high office with the cordial confidence and good will of the great majority of his countrymen. The very general belief in his executive ability, his independence of character, his high conception of the responsibilities of public office, and his patriotic zeal in the service of his country, have been important factors in carrying the Democratic party on the high tide of victory to the goal it has struggled toward through a long career of disappointment or but partial success.

If Mr. Cleveland gave us a good administration in 1885-8 there is every reason to hope for an even better one during the four years to come. He is still in the prime of life; his experience has been enlarged by the responsibilities of executive administration and his mind broadened by a very exceptional intercourse during the past eight years with the ablest representatives of public opinion and by a close study of our national necessities.

Busy times may be expected around the War and Navy Departments, now that the elections are over and the respective heads are at their desks. With

the frequent absences of these officials there has been a large accumulation of matter affecting both services, that will now be disposed of. Among the important Army questions pending are the rearrangement of Department commands, reassessments of Assistant Adjutant Generals, the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant General, and an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and changes in stations of regiments. Gen. Carr is still awaiting assignment to a command. He arrived in Washington this week to consult with the Secretary of War on the subject. With politics out of the question, the Secretary of War will probably be able now to carry out the long cherished plan of transferring the headquarters of the Department of Arizona from Los Angelos, Cal., to Santa Fe, N. M., and of changing the limits of certain of the military commands, so as to make a more equitable distribution of power. If the President will acquiesce it may be depended upon that the division system will be re-established, as Secretary Elkins and Gen. Schofield are both known to be opposed to Ex-Secretary Proctor's action in this matter. In the Navy Department there are a number of questions relating to changes in plans of new ships, requiring the attention of Secretary Tracy. A new armor plate contract must also soon be made, and there are some matters connected with this that requires his personal attention. There is also the \$75,000 indemnity fund for the Baltimore sailors awaiting his decision as to how it shall be allotted. It is expected that a board of Naval officers will be appointed for this purpose.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Commanding the Army, in his annual report, lately published, makes one recommendation to which we desire to give especial prominence. It is as follows:

Modern advances in the art and science of war require a much higher education, not only of officers, but of all ranks in the Army. It is now becoming impracticable to retain in the service men of the character and intelligence required for efficient noncommissioned officers. Such men can obtain much higher remuneration in civil pursuits. While comparatively short service of private soldiers is not seriously injurious, comparable long service of noncommissioned officers is essential to the discipline and efficiency of an Army, little less so than in the case of commissioned officers. I therefore respectfully urge a considerable increase in the pay of all noncommissioned officers of the line of the Army.

#### LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

MANY years ago Dr. Brown-Sequard, in a lecture to a Harvard class, was illustrating how instantaneously death followed any lesion to brain tissue or spinal marrow. "I insert my probe between the vertebrae of this rabbit," said he, taking up a specimen which was nibbling at a cabbage on the table before him, "and you see that it at once expires." The Doctor's remark was followed by a general titter through the class, for, though he had duly suited his action to his words, when he laid it down the rabbit went as calmly at the cabbage again as if not in the slightest degree inconvenienced. This singular fact and other similar ones which he later noticed here, but had never observed among European animals, led Dr. Brown-Sequard, after careful tests, to enunciate the theory that the mammal of North America has more vitality than that of Europe. This theory is supported by many facts and was fairly proven sound by the numerous cases of recovery from extraordinary capital operations during our civil war. It has now been accepted by all who have studied the subject. The word "vitality," thus used, we understand to mean the ability to perform exceptional physical feats or to endure excessive hardship without death or material injury.

The late ride of some seven score army officers between Berlin and Vienna has two interesting aspects—the amount of endurance of the animals ridden and the judgment of the riders as to the capacity of their horses to perform. How these two items compare with what our cavalry is daily experiencing on the plains is a fruitful subject of inquiry.

As the crow flies, it is 325 English miles from Berlin to Vienna. By the road it is variously called 350 to 370; it is certainly short of the latter distance. Count Stahremberg, the winner, covered the distance from Vienna to Berlin (which, owing to the mountainous section being crossed in the early part of the ride, is easier than the course from Berlin to Vienna) in some minutes less than three days. Three other men came in within three days and three hours. The best German rider, Lieut. Reitzenstein, took a trifle over 73½ hours. This sounds like a set of wonderful performances; are they really so?

The race was go-as-you-please. The riders started from Vienna or Berlin at different hours and rode at any gait or speed and by any road they chose. The horses were the very best; no one not

owning a horse noted for unusual endurance would have been fool enough to enter. There were many thoroughbreds, many "native" horses, Prussians and Hungarians, some "ponies" from the Carpathian and Transylvanian uplands. The animals had all been prepared by weeks of careful training. They carried the least possible weight; the winner e.g. rides but 128 pounds plus saddle and bridle. The roads were the very best. Under these most favorable conditions the winner rode 120 miles a day for three consecutive days, the others less.

There has been a disposition among Anglo-Saxons to underrate this performance. The large number of horses killed or foundered with good right distresses our sense of pure sport. But for all that it was a famous ride, though open to serious criticism. Any horse ridden 125 miles in twenty-four hours performs a great feat; one ridden 200 miles in forty-eight hours, is a greater; to ride 350 miles in three days, or a bit over is little short of marvellous, if you bring the horse in free from permanent injury. But there's the rub, and it is on this point that there is a word to say.

Comparisons may be "odorous," but they are interesting and useful. Few people out of the Army know just what our cavalry is capable of, and this ride affords an opportunity, not to be lightly neglected, to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The nearest approach to the Stahremberg ride by an American which we can at the moment recall is that of the pony which Col. Richard L. Dodge personally knew. His owner was a professional express rider who carried the mail from El Paso to Chihuahua, thither once a week and back the next. As the country was infested by Apaches, the man had to ride by night and hide by day. His practice was to ride the distance, 300 miles, in three consecutive nights, and rest his pony four days between trips. "Six months of this work had not diminished the fire or flesh of that wonderful pony," says Colonel Dodge. It is true that 300 miles is not 350, but this pony—probably not over fourteen hands and with rider, mail and the usual plains trappings, carrying at least 200 pounds, used to make the 300 miles in some sixty hours (i.e., three nights and the intervening two days)—an equal average rate of speed as that of Stahremberg and a much higher rate while going, and no one pretends that the Count or any other of the Berlin-Vienna riders could have turned round and done the same thing over again the succeeding week; whereas this little marvel kept on doing it every week for six months, and no one knows how much longer, over a country having no roads deserving the name, by night and feeding only on bunch-grass. Which of the two is the better performance? This cannot, perhaps, be equalled, but to ride and repeat nearly as great distances has never been and is not to-day considered an exceptional thing on the plains.

And if this pony outdid the winner of the great German race, by how far does he outrank the losers? The horse ridden by Count Stahremberg was brought in in fairly good condition, but died within a day or two. The horse of the German winner died. A very high percentage of the others either died or broke down midway and were ridden home moribund or ruined. They were kept up, on dit, by all kinds of stimulants and nostrums on the road. No accounts have reached us yet showing the condition of the horses' backs under the saddle, always a prime proof of careful or unskillful treatment. In fact the number of dead or ruined animals seems to be purposely suppressed. That it was the ponies which came in with the least injury will not surprise our Army men. While a thoroughbred may outpace a pony, a ride which will kill him will not permanently disable the little runt of the prairie. The latter's ancestry has had to struggle with too much hardship to be easily killed, while the thoroughbred's has been warmly housed and artificially handled. His heritage is to do and endure; the thoroughbred's to make pace.

A few individual rides in our Cavalry may not come amiss. In 1879 several single couriers with the news of his imminent danger rode from Thornburg's "rat-hole" to Gen. Merritt's column, 170 miles, in less than 24 hours. The exact time of each was not taken. Rescue was more important than records. In 1891 two troopers of the 8th Cav., rode with despatches 110 miles in 20 hours; and Capt. Fountain rode 84 miles in eight hours, and 110 miles in 23. Rides of from 120 to 150 miles have repeatedly been made, within the day and night, by our ordinary troop-horses when not specially prepared for the work, and it is extremely rare that they have suffered serious injury.

There are few three day rides by single horsemen which can readily be quoted; but other performances may be given, which are akin to this one. We put aside all mere hearsay rides. Of these there is no end, but it is well to put on record only such rides as are proven by official reports, and of which the distances can be measured by clear evidence.

Now, one man or horse travelling alone can go

much further or faster than two travelling together, and the more the individuals the slower the speed. The speed and endurance of a troop is that of the poorest horse. Extra weight infinitely adds to a horse's task and diminishes his course, and his capacity to go depends upon the chance to feed, water and care for him suitably on the road. It is in marching detachments over great distances that our cavalry officers show peculiar success. Perhaps a knowledge of pace and the instinctive feel of the horse's condition is the highest grade of horsemanship. Civilians are wont to think that to play polo, or hunt, or win a race over the flat, or perform High School airs demand the highest skill; but let any one undertake to ride a horse, or better to lead a troop 100 miles in twenty-four hours, and despite all he may have learned in peaceful sports, he will find his knowledge of real horsemanship distinctly limited. Not all our cavalry officers are equally gifted, but some have made rides which are unsurpassed.

It must be remembered that our cavalry horse is *aborigine*, a very common fellow. He is bought by the Government at a price which brings out mainly those animals which are not quite good enough to command the top of the market and warrant their being sent to a distance for sale. They go out to the plains, and are there got into condition while at work. They are not, as abroad, raised in studs boasting sires of the highest lineage. On the march the troop-horse carries very little less than 250 pounds—88 pounds for equipment and baggage and not much less than 100 for the rider. In camp he is well fed; on the march he cannot always be, and he is watered at irregular intervals. All these things tell against him.

In 1873, Col. Mackenzie rode his command into Mexico after Lepan and Kickapoo Indians, beat them in a sharp fight and returned across the border, making 145 miles in twenty-eight hours. In 1874, he again rode his command into Mexico after horse thieves, making there and back, 85 miles, in fifteen hours. In 1880, Capt. Wood with eight men rode after an orderly sergeant who had decamped with the company fund, 140 miles in thirty-one hours. Men and horses were taken from the roster, not specially selected. Not a horse was injured. Five men with despatches rode from Fort Harney to Fort Warren, 140 miles, in twenty-two hours, and so little used up were their horses that they went back to Fort Harney in two days. In 1879, Captain Dodge, with his troop, rode 80 miles in sixteen hours; and Lieut. Wood, with his troop, rode 70 miles in twelve hours; Capt. Foehet, with two troops, rode 85 miles in fourteen hours; Col. Henry, with four troops, rode 108 miles in thirty-three hours, being in the saddle twenty-two hours. One horse dropped dead at the end of the march, but there was not a sore backed horse in the regiment and they started out again after a rest of twenty-four hours. The same command made a night march of 50 miles in ten hours.

Gen. Merritt in 1879, with four troops and hampered by a battalion of infantry in wagons, rode 170 miles to the relief of Payne in 68½ hours and reached the scene in prime order and ready to go into a fight. Very long distances have been covered by cavalry regiments at the rate of 60 miles a day. Col. Henry, an expert on this subject, speaking of hardening the men and horses of a command by a month's drills of from 15 to 20 miles at rapid gait, aptly says: "A cavalry command thus hardened and with increased feeds ought to be able to make 50 to 60 miles a day as long as required, and to such a command 100 miles in twenty-four hours ought to be easy. The horse, like the athlete, needs training and when this is done his endurance is limited only by that of his rider."

These are but a few instances which any of our cavalry officers can duplicate from their own knowledge. Now, if we take the conditions under which those rides have been made—a common-bred native troop horse, not always kept hard and ready for work, the exceptional weight carried, for all but the courier, work was done with full equipment; the fact that most of the course was over country without roads, or only trails, which are the merest apology for roads, and often hilly and badly cut up; that the pace must be made for the slowest horses and be such that weak factors in the troop shall be respected; that the incentive was \$13 a month and simple duty and not a splendid money prize of \$5,000 and the commendation of emperors, and above all that the commands have uniformly been brought in without injury to man or beast, we shall find matter for justifiable self-gratulation.

The writer has from youth been reasonably familiar with the performances of European cavalry, and has studied the Arabian horse in the French army in Algiers and in his native haunts on the Libyan and Syrian deserts. He has sought assiduously for records of great performances, but exceptional work is only called out by exceptional needs, and these abroad are apt to be wanting. Granted, that the German cavalry, for example, is marvellously

drilled; that it has the stomach to fight has been a notorious fact ever since the days of Ziethen and Seidlitz. Granted, that it can perform precise evolutions or charge on the battlefield in masses greater than our entire cavalry force; yet, this by no means reaches the heart of distance riding. Such a thing as the "raider and pursuer" drills, which General Miles started in 1877, by which, as a mere matter of hardening man and horse, groups of twenty men or more rode between 120 and 140 miles in from forty to fifty hours, would never be dreamed of in Germany. All our work on the plains tends to distance riding. In no other regular army in the world does this obtain. The Austro-Hungarian cavalry is better fitted than the German for distance riding and has, as a pattern, the steppes man and horse unexcelled in this very thing. In Algeria, while the horse of the 19th Corps d'Armee is all mounted on Arabians, there is apt to be no call for excessive marches, and there is no preparation for them. The Spahis, or light cavalrymen of native birth, are in constant movement all over the country, but they have the true Oriental trick of not over working themselves. And so far as wonderful individual distance rides are concerned, we have been unable to pin down a single such ride to reliable evidence. An Arab sheik out in the desert who owns a high-bred mare will tell you of marvellous performances, but they are as nebulous as his own Thousand and One Nights. We once sought to purchase some speed—a drive of 80 miles over the excellent turnpike from Soussa to Tunis—in order to catch a steamer; but though the owner of some really fine Arabians had been telling about the 300 kilometres (186 miles) a day they could do, no amount of money could induce him to agree to take us over the course of 80 miles with four horses and a light vehicle, in less than 20 hours.

It used to be asserted that the Turcooman cavalry could ride in large bodies 100 miles a day for a week or even more; but, though all the steppes horses of the world, like our broncos, are incomparable stayers on their own terrain, this distance must be outdone by a large percentage. We have an ancient school friend, now a Pacha and chief of the 40,000 Kurdish cavalry of the Turkish Empire, who, though absolutely familiar with the subject, was unwilling to vouch for such a statement. The Kurdish is practically the same as the Turcooman horse. In talking it over, this gentleman cited one of his own distance rides, 1,500 kilometres in 45 days, as a great performance, which he thought established the reputation of the horse of Asia Minor beyond cavil. But this is only 33 miles a day. It was unnecessary to argue the matter, as it would not have elicited more accurate statistics.

After all said, the palm for distance-riding must be awarded to our own cavalry officers. Taking all the conditions into account, there are probably no civilized horseman who can ride so far with a body of men and bring them to the end of their journey in as clean a condition as the best of our officers on the plains. The talent to do this is by no means universal; but it is wide-spread. And though we may marvel at the recent 350 miles ridden in from 72 to 90 hours by the most expert foreign horsemen on their picked horses, the record of dead and founered steeds leads us to believe that we could have done as well and saved our horses.

This brings us again to the question of the endurance of the American mammal. Except the ass, there is perhaps no creature of the equine race as stubbornly enduring as the bronco and his cousins in other lands. This is largely due to the American climate. The record of running and trotting time in America tends to prove the same thing; and our athletic record, considering how recently born our athletics are, is of high grade. The fact that the common States horse can be taken and, after short training, made to do such marvels of distance work, not only proves the intelligence of our officers, but sustains the claim of superior vitality in the horse.

**COLONEL D. S. GORDON,** 6th U.S. Cavalry, who has recently assumed command of his regiment and the post of Fort Niobrara, in a recent regimental order says:

The regimental commander observes that the records show an unusual number of trials by summary and other courts in this regiment. Therefore, he invites the attention of all officers of the regiment to G. O. No. 73, A. G. O., Oct. 18, 1892. In future each case will be carefully investigated before being forwarded for trial, and where, as under this order, a reprimand, admonition, or such other steps as may be necessary to enforce obedience to orders, will suffice, charges will not be preferred.

Col. Gordon's order is in the right direction. We assume it is quite possible to preserve the highest form of discipline at some little personal trouble, without the invocation, on every petty occasion, of a summary, garrison, regimental, or General Court-martial.

The steps of many veterans will be turned early next week towards St. Louis to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

It is semi-officially stated that Acting Rear Adm. Walker will be relieved from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron shortly after his arrival at New York next week from Venezuela and will be assigned to the Presidency of the Naval Inspection Board. Rear Adm. Belknap at present occupies that position. It was supposed that he would continue to hold it until his retirement, about 14 months hence; but it is said that the contractors who will shortly come in contact with the board by reason of the official trials of the vessels they are building are opposed to him. They have not forgotten that he pronounced the *Dolphin* "structural weak" under the last administration, notwithstanding that she afterwards made a cruise around the world and returned home unscathed. On this account it is said that Secretary Tracy has decided to transfer Rear Adm. Belknap to the Presidency of the Examining and Retiring Boards, which are now temporarily filled by Rear Adm. Greer, who is also Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. It is further reported that Rear Adm. Benham, who will soon be coming home from Europe on the *Newark*, will succeed Actg. Rear Adm. Walker in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commr. Joseph Fyfe is said to be anxious to hoist his flag and will probably be given an Acting Rear Admiral's appointment and assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Station, in place of Rear Adm. Benham, who although ordered to that command, has not been within those limits since he hoisted his flag on the *Newark* four months ago.

**DR. CARVER,** the champion marksman, has commenced an engagement at Niblo's Theatre, New York, at the head of his own company, an organization that consists of Mexicans, Indians, cowboys, Government scouts and dramatic people. Dr. Carver is the proud wearer of the Prince of Wales Feathers of England, the Iron Cross of Austria, the Double Eagle of Prussia, the Legion of Honor of France, and the Crown Bear of Russia. During the past five years he has given public and private performances before nearly every reigning monarch of the globe and has successfully presented the unique organization of which he is the star at every capital in Europe and Australia. He began his season at Niblo's last Monday in a melodrama entitled *The Scout*, a border play written for him and his associates.

**GENERAL SCHOFIELD** has approved the proceedings of the Fort Leavenworth Examining Board in the case of the non-commissioned officers recently examined for second lieutenancies. All of the successful candidates—nine in all—and possibly Sergt. Macklin, 4th Art., who narrowly escaped receiving the necessary percentage, will receive appointment as soon as Secretary Elkins has an opportunity to act on the papers.

The resignation of Lieut. J. M. Andrews, 1st Cav., which was accepted by the President to take effect on Nov. 9, is the result of an unfortunate scandal which greatly shocked the garrison at San Carlos, Arizona, in August last. A similar scandal has resulted in the resignation of 2d Lieut. C. D. Vanoe, 16th Inf., to take effect on March 5 next. Charges of scandalous conduct have been preferred against him. Unless the date is changed to take effect at once a Court-martial will probably follow anyhow.

The rumor telegraphed from Chicago that Gens. Howard and Miles are likely to change commands has no foundation as far as the War Department authorities are informed. Gen. Schofield says there is nothing of the kind in contemplation, unless the two officers themselves have agreed upon such a change, in which event the transfer would doubtless be ordered by the President.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps has drafted a bill, which he will submit to Congress next month, providing for discharge of marines by purchase and request after three years, the same as now prevails in the Army under the act of 1890. There is also talk of applying the purchase system to the sailors. As enlistments in the Navy are usually for three years' service, though the law permits five, there is no necessity for legislation in this direction for the sailors.

An officer sends us the text of the following act which it is proposed to introduce at the next session of Congress and asks for the support of the Army:

**An ACT to fix the rank of officers of the Army of the United States retiring after long and faithful service.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That after the passage of this act all officers of the Army of the United States, below the grade of major-general, who shall have served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion and who shall have attained 30 years or more of faithful service, shall, upon their own application, be retired from active service with one additional grade above the actual rank held at date of such retirement: Provided, that such application for retirement under this act shall be made within three years from the passage of the same.

All acts heretofore passed which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed for the purposes of this act only.

The excellent paper by Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A., entitled "The necessity of a properly organized hospital in the National Guard," read last summer before the medical staff of the 1st Brigade, Vermont National Guard, has been published officially from the headquarters of that brigade. The Surgeon-General of Vermont says: "The suggestions made in Col. Greenleaf's paper, coming from the source they do, are worthy of our earnest consideration, and I trust the day is not far distant when the National Guard of Vermont will be equipped with an efficient hospital corps."

**ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE** General Lieber, U. S. A., expresses the opinion that the punishment now awarded for desertion is entirely inadequate. In this, without going into details, we entirely agree, and might suggest while on the subject, that the kind of daily punishment suffered by deserters undergoing sentence might also receive attention. Many think it far too light, and that, as prisoners, the suffering ones lead a life of luxury and ease, compared to what they enjoyed while deserters at large. Humanitarianism if carried too far in military matters becomes a positive offence against discipline.

From West Point it is reported that the West Point and Annapolis football game is a certainty. Col. Wilson has received messages from Gen. Schofield and the Secretary of War stating that if in his judgment it would not be detrimental to the studies of the cadets they would not interfere in the matter. The Superintendent gladly gave his permission, although he personally objects to football playing. The game will take place on Nov. 26.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

**MR. R. B. DAVENPORT** in an article on Lieut. Schwatka in the *New Haven News* says of him: "Schwatka was a man of very great natural brilliancy, which was evinced by his comparatively easy accomplishment of undertakings that would appear exceedingly difficult to the majority of men. In all the various fields of effort upon which he entered, he distinguished himself in a remarkable degree, if the measure of time that he devoted to them be considered. . . . His mind was as active and as far-reaching as his soul was intrepid. He dipped first into one science and then into another, qualifying himself in all that he undertook more quickly than nine men out of a thousand. . . . Lieut. Schwatka possessed a rare geniality of nature, a largeness of heart and an utter carelessness of the future which led more or less directly, together with the physical depression which was a legacy of the '76 campaign to many who participated in it, to the circumstances that culminated in his untimely death. Such a character as his would well be worth extended analysis and a life so full of individual traits would fully repay the study of a biographer." Lieut. Schwatka was taken to the hospital (Episcopal) in Portland at 5 A. M. Nov. 2, where he had been taken at 2 A. M. same morning. At 7 A. M. his remains were taken to the city morgue and a post mortem examination held by Drs. C. H. Wheeler, city physician, and G. B. Wilson, his colleague on the Yukon expedition. The brain was removed and found to weigh 54 1/2 ounces, which is 6 or 8 ounces above the average. The tissues were all in a very healthy condition, with slight traces of congestion and slight adhesions to the membranous lining of the skull. There was nothing to indicate apoplexy, and the only probable cause of death is that deceased took an overdose of laudanum to relieve the pain in his stomach. At the inquest Special Officer Byars testified that he had found the deceased sitting in the doorway of Forbes and Breedon's store, apparently asleep. He tried to awaken him and finally told him to move on or he would lock him up. Schwatka replied, "I wish you would." Byars further testified that he had taken the deceased to the St. Charles Hotel, where he left him for an hour, supposing him to be drunk, and afterward, seeing that he showed signs of poisoning, had him removed to the police station. The drug clerk who sold Schwatka the laudanum, testified that the deceased was suffering from a terrible pain in the stomach, and told him that he was used to taking the drug in large quantities. He further testified that the deceased told him that evening that he had taken between 200 and 300 drops of laudanum. Lt. Schwatka had tried the Keely cure, and his use of morphine may have resulted from this.

The *Portland Oregonian* says: "The sad news has been telegraphed to Mrs. Schwatka at Rock Island, Ill. She is the daughter of Col. Brackett, U. S. A., retired. Lieut. Schwatka's parents came to this State in 1853, residing first at Astoria, then at Albany, and finally moving to Salem about 1859, while he was a lad of 10 or 12 years. He attended the Willamette University for several years, and worked for a time at the printer's trade in the *Statesman* office. His father died several years ago; his mother some years before. His brother, Augustus E. Schwatka, a printer, resides in San Francisco, and he leaves five sisters—Mrs. Thomas H. Reynolds, M. C. Cross and Mrs. Annie Huneker, of this city, and Mrs. Amelia Strang and Mrs. J. D. Jordan, of Salem."

**CAPTAIN PETER R. EGAN,** assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, relinquished duty at Fort Warren, Mass., on Tuesday of this week, and started for Fort Custer, Montana.

**CHAPLAIN J. E. IRISH,** U. S. A., after a brief but pleasant tour at Fort Brady, Mich., will leave there in a few days for Fort Meade, S. D.

**THE French man-of-war Hussard, Comdr. Krantz,** exchanged salutes with Fort McHenry on her arrival at Baltimore Nov. 4.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A RECENT Army List shows some 170 colonels and lieut.-colonels on the Half-pay Active List of the English Army.

The question of horse supply and management is receiving an unusual amount of attention in the principal armies of Europe.

Two years ago the average number of cases of drunkenness in the British Army officially reported was 167 per thousand. Last year the number had decreased to 147 per thousand.

DR. GUTTMAN, in his recent address to the Medical Association at Berlin, stated that every case of Asiatic cholera which had originated at Berlin was traceable to the water which the sufferers had drunk.

"God is with us and we will not be taken," said the chief of St. Tomooneiens—the last remnant of the ancient Aztecs in Mexico. According to the report from Mexico, they were taken and massacred, but not until they had killed 388 Mexicans.

EIGHT non-commissioned officers in the 1st Life Guards, who belonged to the squadron in which the recent misdemeanor occurred, have been discharged, greatly to the indignation of their comrades and friends. One of the discharged men had put in 19 years' service, and another 17, the others ranging from eight years.

A TIMES critic holds that there was too much make-believe about the French manoeuvres in Poitou. He objects to a programme and thinks the commanders on each side should be allowed a perfectly free hand, trusting to the troops finding billets and food wherever the fortune of war might lead them, as they would have to find them on actual service. Why not adopt our suggestion of international manoeuvres? There would be no shame about those?

Two twin brothers, aged 18, have just been gazetted to their first commissions in the British Army at the same time, 2d Lieuts. John Campbell Heriot-Maitland to the Scots Guards and James Dalgleish Heriot-Maitland to the Rifle Brigade, the only sons of Major-General James M. Heriot-Maitland, C. B., Deputy-Adjutant-General Royal Engineers, and grandsons of a once well known Indian officer, Gen. Sir John Campbell, K. C. S. I.

A ST. PETERSBURG despatch says: Gens. Rippenkampf and Zistzonoff, who recently violently assaulted each other, will be punished under the severest Russian military law. Gen. Rippenkampf, over 60 years old, will be reduced to the ranks. Gen. Zistzonoff, 58 years old, will be deprived of the medals that have been awarded to him, and will be expelled from the Army. Such harsh sentences have not been known in the Russian army since the days of Czar Nicholas.

LIEUT.-GEN. VON ROSENBERG in the *Militär Wochenschrift* ascribes the superior performances of the Austro-Hungarian officers to the fact that the horses in Germany are bred chiefly with the object of looking well, whilst in Austria Hungary far more attention is paid to making them hard and wiry. The Austro-Hungarian officers further spared themselves and their horses much less than the German riders did theirs. He denies that the long-distance ride is a valuable experience, as showing what could be done in time of war. The distance, in the first place, is too great; and, secondly, in a campaign it is seldom possible to make use of the high roads. It is also stated that the Austrians were lighter weighted. The attention of Gen. von Rosenberg is directed to an article upon this subject, which appears elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL.

There is to be an official trial Nov. 15, on the Russian proving ground at Okhta, of the nickel-steel Harveyized American armor plate adopted for the American battleships, in competition with a nickel-steel armor plate submitted by Schneider and Co., of Creusot, France; a surface hardened compound plate by Brown and Son, and a plate by Messrs. Campbell, of England. The test will in all respects be similar to the United States Government test of October, 1891, at Indian Head, Md. The Harvey plate submitted measures 10 inches in thickness, 8 feet high by 6 feet wide. The details of the gun and projectile are not known. The Harvey plate is now en route to St. Petersburg from the works of Vickers and Co., the English armor plate men, who have undertaken its manufacture in Great Britain. A syndicate of prominent Englishmen has been established, which will handle the plate in the coming test. Admiral Colomb is one of the syndicate. The plate tried on the *Neritic* was by Vickers and Co., under the direction of representatives of the American works sent to Enzland. It was tested with a mean velocity of 1757 feet. The coming Russian test will be conducted with the view of adopting the American plate for Russian battleships if the test is satisfactory.

THE refusal of Asst. Engr. Geo. W. Danforth, of the Philadelphia, to report on deck when ordered to do so by Lt. (jr. grade) A. C. Ackerman, officer of the deck, has resulted in an order for his trial by Court-martial on the charge of "disobedience of a lawful order of his superior officer." The court will convene at the New York Navy-yard on Monday, Nov. 14, and will consist of the following officers: Capt. Jos. N. Miller, Comdr. Chas. D. Sigbee, Chief Engr. Geo. W. McGee, Lt. Comdr. A. C. Walker, Lt. John Garvin, A. P. Nazro, A. C. Dillingham, P. A. Engrs. C. W. Poe and Frank H. Eldridge, and 1st Lt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, J. A.

LIEUTENANT JOHN O'SHEA, 7th U. S. Cavalry, will go abroad in December to spend the winter and visit relatives whom he has not seen for some years.

LIEUTENANTS JOHN W. STEWART and F. H. Tyler, Ensign J. R. Edie, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles and P. A. Paymr. J. S. Carpenter registered at the Navy Department this week.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, Lt. S. D. Sturgis, Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capts. R. L. Hoxie, Engrs.; O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; Lt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lt. K. H. Marlow, 3d Art.; Lt. J. H. Beacom, 3d Inf.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal)

## THE CASE OF PRIVATE IAMS.

The jury in the case of Private Iams, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, after a deliberation of twenty hours, returned a verdict Nov. 5 for the defendants, Cols. Hawkins and Streator and Asst. Surg. W. S. Grimm. They accompanied their verdict with the proviso that the defendants should pay one-half of the costs under one of the indictments. This portion of the finding will doubtless be set aside. Previous to rendering their verdict the jury came into court and presented a paper containing the following question: "Would a verdict of not guilty but defendants pay costs debet Iams from bringing civil suit for damages?" Judge Porter in reply said:

"The subject of your inquiry is wholly immaterial. Any other action between these parties cannot enter into this case. As to the indictment charging assault and battery the Court told you very plainly that it was your duty to render a verdict of not guilty, and I suppose you shall obey the Court. You, of course, may ignore your instructions. You are the judges of the fact and the law, not the law as you think it should be, but what it is. We have told you what the Supreme Court of the United States says on this jury thinks he knows more than the Supreme Court of the United States, of course he will stick to his opinion. It is a shame, however, that a man with such profound knowledge should waste his time in the jury box. Such a man has no business in a jury box. You are not to be guided by your feelings or your prejudice. Any juror who does, breaks down every security of justice, interferes with the administration of justice and violates all security for justice and equity. The instructions given you were plain, and they should be no trouble to you."

Judge Porter, in his charge instructed the jury as to the general principles applicable to the indictment. Considering the special questions growing out of the case, he held that the judgment of the Governor in calling out the militia was conclusive. It was the duty of the prosecutor and the defendants to obey his orders. The riotous condition of affairs at Homestead was dwelt upon, and the special circumstances resulting in the punishment of Iams, which were described. The jury was instructed as to the operation of military law in relieving soldiers from the operation of civil law. The Judge said:

"No acts of military officers or tribunals, within the scope of their jurisdiction, can be revised or punished criminally by a court of common law, but for malicious exercise by a military officer of lawful authority or for acts of a military officer in excess of authority towards those in the military service where civil laws are in full force, he may be called upon to answer. Where his acts go beyond his jurisdiction, or are attended with circumstances of excessive severity, arising from ill will or a depraved disposition, or vindictive feeling, he can claim no exemption."

Officers and men are governed by the same rules that would prevail in case of actual war, and if in the judgment of the accused the punishment inflicted upon Iams was necessary, they were justified in inflicting it, "and while they acted honestly and from a sense of duty with the intention of promoting the welfare of the service in which they were engaged, the law protects them. They are not liable to an action for any error of judgment, even if the jury believes that milder measures would have accomplished their object."

If malice led them beyond their honest judgment they were liable. "The case, therefore, turned upon the motives which induced the infliction of the punishment," and this is a question for the jury. In determining this the service, the place and the riotous conditions prevailing there, the condition of the troops and the spirit and temper of the enlisted men and their relations to the inhabitants were all to be taken into account. Also the question whether proper care was taken to prevent unnecessary injury to the accused. The necessity of absolute obedience in a military organization was shown.

It was held that the order of Gen. Snowden was within the scope of his authority and that the verdict upon the indictments based upon this must be that of "not guilty."

The jury were instructed that the officers had a right to consider Iams's previous conduct in determining as to the necessity for punishing him. In regard to the matter of costs the Court said: "The jury may find a defendant not guilty, but may be satisfied that while not guilty of the offence he was guilty of intentional improper conduct touching that subject matter. In such an event it is sometimes proper for a jury to impose costs upon a defendant, although they may acquit him. But where a defendant is a public officer, and is simply discharging a duty that he honestly believed he owed to his command, and to the service in which he was engaged, it is improper to impose costs upon him, simply because the jury have power to do so under the Act of Assembly."

A number of gentlemen who had military experience testified as experts on behalf of the defence to show that the treatment of Iams was justified by precedent. These were Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, a graduate of West Point, "distinguished, debonair, and very decided in his views;" Gen. Wiley, "another remarkably handsome soldier;" Col. Norman Smith, and Major J. F. Denniston. Dr. Ullum, Junior Assistant Surgeon of the 10th Penn., testified that Iams was not injured, that he had not suffered, but that he had advised him to sham sickness and suffering. Iams told the witness that he was none the worse for his punishment. Adj. S. B. Hayes had heard Iams say: "I wish I hadn't swallowed that tobacco."

Shortly after the verdict was announced your correspondent happened accidentally into a place when a juror, and the one who had kept the jury hung up so long, was giving away some of the secrets of the jury room. He stated that when the jury first went out they stood seven for an acquittal and costs on defendants, three for acquittal and divide the costs on defendants in thirds, two for conviction, this juror being one. He stated this was the condition up to midnight. Then he stood alone for conviction. They argued all night and became so warm in their discussion that he thought the police patrol would be called in to convey them all to the station house.

Gen. Snowden was not called on the stand, the defense being afraid of him, in view of his decision published shortly after his return from Homestead, that he ordered any other punishment but the drumming out of camp and the discharging of the soldier.

The prosecution, when asked why none of the regular officers stationed in this city were not called frankly acknowledged being afraid of them.

Mr. John D. Watson, one of Iams's attorneys, has stated that suit will soon be brought in the United States District Court, Iams, the prosecutor, being a resident of West Virginia. Damages to the amount of \$10,000 will be asked for, and the case will finally go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

## CONNECTICUT.

ADJT.-GEN. EMBLER announces that 1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 3d U. S. Inf., on duty upon the staff of the Governor of the State, will, during the present drill season, resume inspection and military instruction of the armed forces of the Commonwealth. Great good will be sure to follow, says Gen. Embler, official contact and consultation with a gentleman whose profession is the "art of war," and whose position demands that he be fully equipped in the customs and requirements of the service. To get the full benefit of his presence and desire to be of service, needs only interest and effort on the part of members of the Connecticut National Guard.

## OHIO.

COLONEL BRUSH, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery calls the attention of its members to Section 3,070, Laws of Ohio, passed last winter, which reads as follows: "The fatigue and dress uniform and overcoat of the officers and enlisted men shall conform and correspond with the uniform prescribed for the United States Army except the Coat of Arms, which shall be that of the State." And directs that the officers and men of the regiment will govern themselves accordingly. On duty nothing but a regulation uniform can be worn. All others are unlawful. Bitterly commanders will consult the U. S. Army Regulations, and see that their non-commissioned officers wear the correct chevron and "pants stripes"; that no enlisted man wears any insignia of rank to which he is not lawfully entitled; and that the service stripe is worn on dress coats only (see Regulations). A prompt compliance with the above, says Col. Brush, will show a soldierly disposition to increase the high standing of this regiment, and will prevent further adverse criticism as military men upon some of the clothes now worn. This order has been submitted to and approved by General Headquarters, State of Ohio.

We would call attention to the fact that the word "pants" is not known to the English language, except as a vulgar abbreviation, having the same status as "gorts."

## WISCONSIN.

G. O. 13.—A. G. O., MADISON, Oct. 31, 1892. The Commander in Chief most heartily commends the action of the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard in their prompt response to the call from the city authorities of Milwaukee, during the recent great fire. In such great emergencies the power of discipline, promptness and devotion to duty are most clearly apparent, and are of the greatest aid and value to the people. The great service rendered by the officers and men of the 4th Battalion, the 1st Light Battery and the Light Horse Squadron in aiding the police at the fire to preserve order and protect the people and property, and in promptly surrounding the House of Correction, when the buildings containing some six hundred prisoners were on fire and threatened with destruction, is well known to the people of Milwaukee. While all did so well, the Commander in Chief feels it proper to especially commend Brig.-Gen. Otto H. Falk, Quartermaster-General, for his promptness, foresight, and fidelity, and also Robert Winters, a member of Co. E, 4th Batt., for his intrepidity in rescuing, at great personal risk, a mother and her children from their burning home. Such unselfish courage is an honor to the individual and reflects credit upon his company and indeed upon the entire National Guard. By order of the Governor, JOSEPH B. DOE, Adjutant General.

## CALIFORNIA.

THE Siebe contests, which involved the rifle shooting championship of the State, came to a close at Shell Mound October 29. The shoot has been in progress since January, during which time four competitions have been held.

Harry R. Brown, of Co. B, 31 Inf., made the best three out of the four competitions required to win the title of champion, and was entitled to the medal for the highest individual scores, but the rules prevented one man from receiving both awards, and F. O. Young, who made the next highest score, was given the medal.

The last day was rainy, and unfitted for shooting. The distance was 200 yards.

The scores of the two best shots were:

Brown.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—45

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Meyer.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	47
	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	46
	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	44
	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	45
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	46

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The scores made in the entre contest by the best six riflemen are given below:

CONTESTANTS.	Jan.	May.	July.	Oct.
H. R. Brown.....	225	225	225	227
F. O. Young.....	225	225	225	224
A. Johnson.....	219	222	222	223
Curis Meyer.....	220	226	223	227
Sheldon L. Kellogg.....	221	220	220	224
F. Poulier.....	222	220	224	225

## GEORGIA STATE CAMP.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 4th Art., under date of July 19, 1892, submits his report of work done as instructor of small arms practice at the annual encampment of Georgia Volunteers at Griffin, Ga., from May 24 to July 11, 1892.

He describes the target range, 60 ft. by 600 yds. in size, with a difference in level at the two extremes of 50 ft. It was without the necessary stop butts, and these were constructed under his directions, and the target frames set up. He says:

"The practice was commenced during the second week of the encampment with the 2d Regiment of Infantry, 12 companies, and was conducted in accordance with the requirements of Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations.

\* \* \* Except in the cases of a few companies, to which I will refer later, I found complete ignorance of the principle and adjustment of the rear sight, and in fact, many men did not know how to load the piece. I found commendable desire to learn, in nearly every company and in those companies where this desire did not exist, I found it due to lack of interest on the part of the company officers.

During the practice I could see the fruit of my instructions except with boys who were physically unable to hold the piece and endure the recoil; unfortunately there were many such in the Infantry.

The average score, in the different companies, varied from about 11.5 to 4.4 in a possible of 25. The average score for a great majority of the companies was between 7 and 9. This included every shot fired by every man. On account of the limited time it was found impossible to give the troops the benefit of any preliminary firing before the commencement of the record practice. The troops having previous instruction were Co. E, 1st Regt., (Inf.); the 3d Batt., 2 Cos. (Inf.), and Troop A, 5th Regt. (Cav.). These organizations are all resident in Savannah, and the practice obtained has been due to the existence of a Rifle Association in that city.

The two companies showing the greatest interest and consequently making the best scores were Co. E, 1st Regt. Infantry, and Troop A, 5th Regt. Cavalry. The former company made a special trip from Savannah to Griffin at its own expense in order to obtain this practice, having lost it during the regular tour in camp as mentioned above. I found this company particularly well instructed in the nomenclature of the rifle and in the sighting drills. Five men, all of the 5th Regt. Cavalry, qualified as marksmen during the encampment. The shooting of the Cavalry was in general better than that of the Infantry, due, I think, to the greater average age of the men, as well as to the smaller amount of powder used in the carbine cartridges.

The recoil of the rifle, firing 70 grains of powder, was so great as to render many men extremely nervous; this, notwithstanding the particular and constant instruction as to the proper manner of holding the piece to the shoulder.

I found rifles and carbines provided with the open or Buckhorn and the Buffington rear sights about in equal proportion. Two or three of the companies of Infantry were armed with 50-calibre rifles, and a few troops of Cavalry were not provided with carbines at all. These organizations used borrowed pieces in their practice. Most of the pieces were clean enough to be serviceable, a few were not so on account of rust and broken firing pins. It is believed that there was sufficient progress made and interest awakened during this, the first regularly conducted target practice, to cause ranges to be established and practice carried on at the homes of the troops, where more time can be given to this important training. This prediction applies

especially to the troops residing in and around Savannah, Macon and Augusta.

I feel under a keen sense of obligation to the troops of Georgia for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by both officers and men during the entire encampment. I frequently sought and obtained the advice of Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, under whose supervision I had been directed to regard myself, particularly in regard to the sufficiency of the means of protection. There was not an accident of any kind during the practice."

#### NAVAL BATTALIONS.

The Naval Reserve has been further augmented by a company just organized in Philadelphia. With this addition, the naval militia aggregates about 2,000. This total will soon be further increased by battalions now in process of organization in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont and Maine. The States already having organized naval militia and which are receiving allotments of arms and equipments from the \$35,000 appropriated by Congress are New York, Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Texas. In view of the prospective increase in numbers Secretary Tracy will ask that \$50,000 be appropriated during the coming session to provide arms and equipments for this valuable adjunct to the naval service.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Charles L. Perrin, adjutant of the battalion, has resigned and been discharged.

The target season closed with Oct. 31, and the four divisions will average over 80 per cent. of marksmen against 45 per cent. last year. This increase is principally due to the activity of the officers having charge of the rifle practice in the different divisions and to the better arms which the men now have.

#### COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

- Nov. 16.—Reception, Co. I, 60th N. Y., at Tammany Hall.
- Nov. 19.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.
- Nov. 19.—Reception Co. C, 12th N. Y., Lyceum Opera House, N. Y. City.

Nov. 23.—Review and reception, 47th N. Y., at armory.

- Dec. 1.—Reception, Co. I, 8th Regt.
- Dec. 2.—Grand entertainment and reception of the 2d Battery, N. Y., at the Lenox Lyceum.
- Dec. 10.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
- Dec. 15.—Reception, ball and review, 1st Batt., N. Y., at Wende's Assembly Rooms, N. Y. City.
- Dec. 22.—Minstrel entertainment, 47th N. Y., at Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

INSPIR.-GEN. BRECKINRIDGE, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, dwells at length upon the activity of the Army during the past year and the valuable services rendered by it to the country. The report also pays great attention to the annual inspection and instruction of the National Guard and the work accomplished by it. Belief is expressed by the report that the most reliable national feeling and effective comradeship between the States should be found and maintained in the Guard, but it is run at present wholly on State lines, and must continue to be. A broader view, however, which everyone recognizes, should be immediately adopted in case of war, under those higher patriotic motives, which, as the report terms them, must be dormant in peace, whether regular or militia.

A larger appropriation is urged for the maintenance of the National Guard and a more equitable method of distributing it is recommended. It has been suggested, the report continues, that an Army officer be detailed as military secretary on the staff of each Governor of a State who, when discreetly chosen, would make a new and needed tie between the different branches of the service, which would be a benefit to the Regulars and State troops, especially in the case of war.

#### THE KILLING OF BRODERICK AT BUFFALO.

The Grand Jury of Buffalo, N. Y., have indicted Lieut. C. C. Cassidy and one man, unknown, of Co. H, 23d N. Y., to them, for the killing of one Michael Broderick, at Buffalo, N. Y., in August last. Broderick, usually referred to as a "boy," from all accounts was a tough youth about 19 years old, with a prominent taste for prize fighting, and was one of a crowd who was stoning trains and was shot for his

## To Correspond

is a pleasure, provided you can obtain satisfactory writing-paper. There are certain writing-papers that ALWAYS give satisfaction, because they are superior in quality and moderate in price. They are

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pains. Just who is responsible for the shooting will be an impossibility to prove. As an example of the reliability of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, at the examination before the Grand Jury about two weeks ago, Col. Welch, of the 65th Regiment, came into court and was espied by two irate Hibernian women who at once charged him with being the one who did the shooting, and it took the united efforts of several policemen to prevent the women from tearing the hair of the astonished colonel. Even the District Attorney, who has apparently been acting in the matter for political reasons, and has availed himself of every opportunity to annoy the military, was forced to ignore boldly so insane a charge. But the fact remains that when these people will swear against parties known to have had nothing to do with the shooting, they are ready to swear to anything, and no credence can be given to their assertions. The special report of the Grand Jury to Judge Lambert, made on Nov. 4, is as follows:

"To the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Erie County:

"In view of the public interest aroused by the investigation of this body into the killing of Michael Broderick in this city during the recent railroad strike, we deem it our duty to this court to give a brief resume of the facts. It appears that during the strike and on the 26th day of August, 1892, a company of soldiers under command of Lieut. Cassidy, of the 22d New York, pursued one Michael Broderick through a private house into the yard in the rear of said house, and that while Broderick was climbing the fence within four feet of the rear of the house, one of the soldiers who stood in the alleyway within four feet of the boy, shot him through the body; the boy fell off the fence onto the ground on the opposite side, and an officer jumped upon the steps within four feet of the fence and reached over his arm and shot him while he lay upon the ground.

"It is claimed that the civil authorities have no jurisdiction to investigate this case. We believe that the killing of this boy was not within the line of the discharge of any military duty. It appears from Adj't.-Gen. Porter's report that 'no order to load or fire was given.'

"If we are mistaken we feel safe to refer this matter to the court for a final determination. This is a novel proposition as we are advised, but it would seem to be entirely proper that this matter should be submitted to the highest court in the State for a final determination. Our investigation of this case has been delayed by our inability to procure with readiness the report of this occurrence made to the Commanding General by the officer in charge of the company.

"We have identified one of the parties who did the shooting and have indicted him; as to the other we are unable to procure evidence as to his identity. This is due to the fact that there were many soldiers present at the time of the killing. The evidence of the autopsy is conclusive that more than one party was instrumental in taking this boy's life. We therefore have indicated an unknown party named in the indictment Richard Roe, and we leave it to the Police Department of the City of Buffalo to make proper search for the unknown party so indicted."

#### A NEW KIND OF INSULT.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Nov. 8, 1892.

LAST evening Troop A, cavalry, Iowa National Guard, was formally sworn into the service of the State and gave a banquet. Sixteen non-commissioned officers of Co. C of the Guard in this city were detailed, by the order of Gen. Greene, to act as escort to Troop A's invited guests. The militiamen thus detailed have passed resolutions expressing indignation at the "insult" heaped upon them. Adj't. Gen. Greene to-day issued an order dishonorably discharging all unless they retract the resolutions within 24 hours. The affair has caused a sensation.

#### VARIOUS.

THE publishers of the *Seventh Regiment Gazette* will be pleased to send a copy of their Christmas number gratis to any post in the Army upon the request for it from the Post Adjutant. The *Gazette* will be ready for issue about Dec. 10 and its publishers appreciating the courtesy extended it at different times by Post Adjutants take pleasure in reciprocating. Address Geo. W. Hart, Manager 206 Broadway, New York City.

Capt. D. A. Pollard, Co. C, 7th N. Y., has appointed Corp. M. Crane, Jr., 1st sergeant.

The Detroit Light Infantry Veteran Corps will hold its 37th anniversary Nov. 16, 1892, at Detroit, Mich.

The 7th N. Y. have decided to attend the inauguration of the President of the United States at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1893.

The percentage of attendance of the troops of New York State on active duty during the strike at Buffalo was as follows: 1st Brigade, 90.1%; 2d Brigade, 91.5%; 3d Brigade, 90.2%.

Co. B, 1st Regt., Mass. militia, of Cambridge, for the fifth time leads all the companies of the State in rifle shooting, having qualified 70 marksmen, a record never before equalled by any company in the State.

1st Lieut. George Cochran Broome, late of the 12th Regiment, N. G., and now of the 13th Regiment, has been ordered by Col. Austin to assume command of the cadet battalion of the 13th as instructor of that corps.

Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, has requested the resignation of Major Wm. H. Langley, Inspector of Rifle Practice on his staff. The official reasons given for desiring the resignation is the inability of the major to attend to the duties of the office.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, will hold its 37th grand reception, ball and review on Thursday evening, Dec. 15. The event will be held at the armory of the battery, 334-344 West 44th st., between 8th and 9th aves., and

will as usual be one of the military attractions of the season.

The fall games of the 23d Regt. Athletic Association will be held in the armory, Clermont ave., near Myrtle, on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 P. M. In addition to the regular list of events, which include running, jumping, hurdles and fencing, there will be an exhibition mile walk by Thos. Spearman and C. L. Nichols; the former is the one mile champion of America. Robert Totten and Paul Cavanagh, Co. C, 6th U. S. A., will give exhibitions in jumping and diving. There will also be a foot ball game (association rules) for the championship of the regiment between teams from Cos. B and F. The following committee has charge: Maj. W. E. Spencer, staff; Rich'd Kelland, Co. H; Edmund J. Brewster, Co. B; Fred. Meisel, Co. A; W. T. Myntte, Co. C; H. R. Berry, Co. G; A. P. Dunkley, Co. I; R. A. Willard, Co. K.

Lenox Lyceum will be the scene of an entirely novel entertainment on the evening of November 17, on which occasion the St. George's Battalion, an independent military organization connected with St. George's Church, which has been drilled under the supervision of a U. S. Army officer, will give an exhibition drill and reception, and having procured the co-operation of the various cadet corps of New York and Brooklyn, have arranged a programme to include a dress parade, under the command of J. Biles Dudley, commanding 2d Regiment Cadets, to be followed by a review of all the companies taking part. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will act as reviewing officer. Following the review will be an exhibition lasting about an hour including the following: Battalion drill, company drill in extended order, dismounted battery drill and sabre exercise, concluding with evolutions of the company and bayonet exercise. The balance of the evening will be devoted to dancing. The music will be furnished by Eben's 1st Regiment Band.

The Executive Committee of the 7th Regt. Rifle Club announces the dates of the armory rifle matches as follows: Nov. 12, team of two; Nov. 19, bull's-eye standing; Nov. 23, three prizes; Dec. 3, team of five, first competition; Dec. 10, sharpshooters; Dec. 17, non-sharpshooters; Dec. 24, handicap; Dec. 31, regimental team; Jan. 7, 1893, fourth class; Jan. 14, bull's-eye, prone; Jan. 31, class; Jan. 28, regimental team; Feb. 4, non-sharpshooters; Feb. 11, Le Bouillier trophy; Feb. 18, three prize; Feb. 25, regimental team; March 4, veterans; March 11, team of five, second competition; March 18, class; March 25, regimental team; April 1, sharpshooters; April 8, team of three; April 15, handicap; April 22, fourth class; April 29, class match. A prize to be known as the Picture prize, presented by Capt. A. W. Conover, will be given to that member of the club who during the present season shall make the best score of 14 shots in any club competition, at 200 and 300 yds., or in any competition for the Abeel or Le Bouillier trophy. A cup or trophy will be given to that member of the club who shall first make the highest possible score in any armory rifle club 14-shot match or competition for the Abeel or Le Bouillier trophy.

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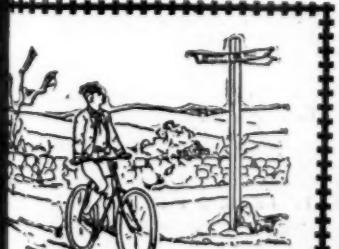
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At the meeting of the New York Armory Board, held on Nov. 10, 1892, papers were signed for the taking of the additional land adjoining Tompkins Market needed for the site of the new 60th Regt. Armory. The board accepted the new 22d Regt. Armory for the city and released Architect John P. Leo from further responsibility. It also ordered \$6,000 worth of additional work done on the building. The secretary was ordered to advertise for bids for a new Armory for Troop A to be built in Madison avenue, between 94th and 95th streets, in rear of the 8th Regt. Armory, to cost \$140,000. It was announced that a lien for \$7,000 had been filed against Contractor Gallagher on the 7th Regt. Armory and Controller Meyers was ordered to investigate the matter.

The following is a list of the sharpshooters of the 47th N. Y.: Major W. R. Pottipire, field; Capt. F. J. Le Count, Jr., I. R. P. staff; Capt. J. B. Christopher, Jr.; D.; Capt. H. H. Quick, E.; Lieut. A. E. Endebardt, E.; Lieut. Maj. F. H. Hobby, N. C. S.; Corp. W. E. White, D.; Pvt. C. A. Baldwin, Pvt. O. B. Cubberly, Pvt. W. C. Hallett and Pvt. W. L. Coulter.

The Admiralty has ordered that the officers of the stranded battle ship *Howe* be tried by Court-martial for running their vessel aground. The London papers demand that a more searching inquiry be made into the affair. Spanish naval officers admit that the channels leading into the Bay of Ferrol are changeable and intricate, but vessels ahead of the *Howe* entered safely, and she had only to follow in the tracks of her leaders and she would not have gone on the rocks. She remains on the steep ledge of rock, with her bow immersed as far aft as the barbette guns on her forecastle.

#### FORT RILEY, KAS.

**THE Junction City Republican** has these items: Lieut. and Mrs. Slocum have returned from a very pleasant trip to New York.

Miss Abert, who has been visiting with Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, has returned to her home in Kentucky.

Lieuts. Simons and Fitz Gerald, of the cavalry, Hunter of the artillery, and Miss Grimes, daughter of Capt. Grimes, attended the Kravnenbuhl Craigie wedding at Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. Woodruff gave a pleasant party at their home last Friday night in honor of Miss Abert, of Kentucky.

The batteries were loudly praised for their soldierly appearance and good conduct while en route to Chicago, and also the neat appearance of the horses and guns. The batteries returned to the post without the loss of a man or horse.

Miss Annie Jennings, who has been visiting with Major and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, returned last Sunday to her home in Fall River, Mass.

Col. Forsyth, 7th Cav., in a recent official report expresses his gratification that so much of the plan of organization formerly submitted by him has been incorporated in the order of establishment of the school at Fort Riley, but says he is convinced that the regimental organization is not best adapted to promote the best interests of the school. He thinks it should consist of three regularly organized squadrons of four troops each from three different regiments, and that the commanding officer, the secretary and the director of the subschool of cavalry from the colonels, the first lieutenants and the lieutenant colonels respectively of the cavalry service, irrespective of the regiments represented at the time in the school.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 9.

THE most interesting social event of the week and of the season thus far was the dance given by Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton in Grant Hall on Monday evening. Since the cards were issued a fortnight ago the prospect has been a pleasant one; the retrospect is equally so. Lieut. Edgerton married shortly after having been ordered to West Point ten years ago. It is a pleasant coincidence, rare among the many changes and chances of Army life, that brings Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton again to the post in time to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage. The gifts were numerous and appropriate, comprising candlesticks of all sorts and sizes, plates, spoons, slippers, culinary articles, etc., of tin, one or two handsome pieces of silver being found among the number. After supper, wedding cake in boxes covered with tinfoil and tied with red, white and blue ribbon was presented to the guests. Special interest attached to the cake as it was part of the original cake prepared for the occasion, of which this was the tenth anniversary. Mrs. Edgerton was attired in her wedding gown, ornaments, a cross and necklace, cigarette and corsage decoration, all of tin. A fan of the same metal was carried. Grant Hall had been transformed into an exceedingly pretty and cosy ballroom by screening off a portion of the hall and by simple but very effective decoration. Over one hundred guests were present. That the residents of the post were "all present or accounted for" goes without saying. A number of friends from New York were also among the guests, and Highland Falls and Cold Spring were well represented. Among the number present were Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Lt.

L. S. Weilborn, retired; Maj. Alfred E. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Misses G. and B. Lockman, Miss Embry, Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. McIlvaine, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr.; Mrs. S. R. Roe, Miss Tolley, Miss Arden, Miss B. McGinnis. Dr. and Mrs. Helmuth assisted Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton in receiving the guests. Although we may not vote the election returns prove interesting. A line was connected with the officers' mess last evening, and the telegraph operator was kept busily employed until midnight in receiving the returns.

There was no regular football game last Saturday. A practice game was played, as announced, between the regular and scrub teams.

Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Donaldson spent a day at the post on their way South, Lieut. Donaldson having been appointed to a college detail in South Carolina.

Mrs. Greenleaf A. Goodale, wife of Capt. Goodale, 23d Inf., and mother of Cadet Goodale of the 4th class, spent a few days at the Point recently. Relatives of Cadets Honey, Seeley and Wise have been among other visitors.

Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., has been ordered to duty at West Point in the Department of Modern Languages.

Judge C. F. Brown, of Newburg, Nov. 5 ordered the names of over seventy persons residing at West Point stricken from the registry books of the Third District of the town of Highlands on the theory that a person could not acquire a residence on a Government reservation over which authority had been surrendered by the State.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G.—The next vacancy in the Judge Advocate's Dept., U. S. A., occurs Aug. 5, 1893, when Col. Winthrop retires.

McP.—We understand there are some vacant beds of the Department of the East at the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Subscriber asks.—If a man has faithfully served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps can he obtain his discharge under the act of 1890? Ans.—Yes.

Rabagabas.—If you intend to be a candidate (from the ranks) for a commission you will have to submit evidence of good moral character before enlistment as well as after.

C. M.—The man whose case you cite should report at the nearest military post and ask for a "Deserter's Release." The Government makes no terms with deserters at large.

G. asks: Can a man legally vote who came here from a foreign country, served five years in the Army and was honorably discharged, but has never taken out his citizen papers? Ans.—No.

W. L.—In further answer to your inquiry of last week we would state that Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, C. E., of the University of Pennsylvania has written several papers on this subject. By application to the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., you may also get some Congressional reports on the subject.

B. asks: Is there a drum and fife corps connected with the N. Y. Naval Reserve? Ans.—There is no drum and fife corps in the Naval Battalion.

2. How may a young man join the Reserve, how old must be, for how long does he enlist, what are the expenses, etc.? Ans.—Apply to some member of the Naval Battalion whose headquarters at present are at 55 W. 23d St. Enlistments are made under the same rules as govern the National Guard, and candidates for admission must be between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The expenses and dues are about \$25 per year.

R. C.—Additional 2d lieutenants are appointed under the act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, which prescribes: "That when any cadet of the U. S. Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional 2d lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a 2d lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen."

L. T. J.—The law regarding the naming of war vessels provides that "Steamships of the first class shall be named after the States of the Union, those of the second class after the rivers and principal cities and towns, and those of the third class as the President may direct." The class or rate of a vessel is based upon the number of guns, according to the only law on the subject, but the new conditions in ship construction have made this law practically a dead letter. By regulation of 1891 classification is based upon tonnage, but as the Secretary makes regulations he can also break them, and this is what has been done in the case of the Brooklyn. According to the regulation referred to she should be classed as first rate and be named after a State.

One of your subscribers asks: 1. Is there anything in the regulations of the Navy which would prevent an officer from resigning his position in time of peace providing he asks for it in the proper way, with no cloud hanging over his character? Ans.—No. In reply to your second question: Both Marines and Blue Jackets are entitled to transportation home when regularly discharged on a foreign station.

Inquirer asks why the plan, once suggested to the State of New York, to adopt and present to members of the National Guard, a suitable medal for "long and faithful service," was never adopted. Don't you think the plan good one, or do you think the present plan of the respective organizations presenting them to their qualified members sufficient? Ans.—There has been no plan or proposition that we are aware of made by any body on behalf of the State of New York to adopt and present long and faithful service medals to the National Guard. As the money so little enough, we think it would be unwise to detract from the sum any moneys for medals, and unless a special appropriation was made by law for them, we think the present plan of having the respective organizations present the medal the best.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Nov. 8, an exceedingly interesting paper entitled "Gen. W. T. Sherman," was read by Gen. W. R. Marshall.

#### PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Glasscock and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date Nov. 8, 1892:

Henry Clay, Philadelphia, Pa., armor plate.

George Chase and Henry L. Grant, two patents, process of casting armor.

Charles Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y., torpedo.

Wm. C. Williamson, Philadelphia, Pa., steering apparatus for ships.

Henry J. Woods, Muskegon, Mich., boat launching carriage.

Edwin D. Bangs, Milwaukee, Wis., propeller wheel.

#### WINTER EXCURSION TICKETS.

To all Florida and other Southern health and pleasure resorts, to Havana, Cuba, to Asheville, and Hot Springs, N. C., Luray, Old Point Comfort, Atlantic City, and other winter resorts have been placed on sale at Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices at greatly reduced rates.

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#### DIED.

GRAY.—At Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2, KENDRICK, infant son of Capt. W. W. Gray, Med. Dept., U. S. A., and Esther Kendrick Gray.

LEWIS.—At Peabody, Kansas, October 17, Mr. SAMUEL S. LEWIS, brother of Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. Navy.

PAGE.—At Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 29, CARTER BRUCE PAGE, son of the late Captain Hush M. Page, U. S. Navy.

REGAN.—At Madison Barracks, New York, November 6, aged 9 years, 9 months and 18 days, RUSSELL REGAN, son of Captain James Regan, 9th U. S. Infantry.

TRAUB.—At his home in New York City, Oct. 22, IGNATIUS TRAUB, father of 2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st U. S. Cav.

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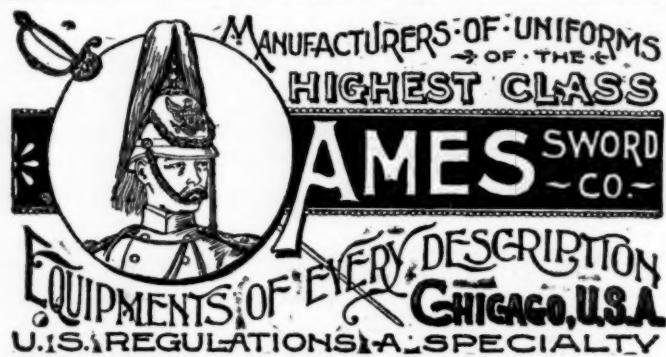
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